# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 21.


## DAILY GAZETTE.

### BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

**The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.**

—Caleb Cushing intends leaving for Madrid early in February.

—The outstanding legal tenders yesterday amounted to $381,767,737.

—The President will to-day send a special message to Congress on Louisiana affairs.

—The Supreme Court of the United States will take a recess from Friday next until the 2d of March.

—The Kentucky Legislature has passed a bill providing for the registration of all births, marriages and deaths in that State.

—Gen. Butler will await the President's message on Louisiana affairs before introducing the bill for a new election in that state.

—Prof. J. F. Holton died suddenly at his residence in Everett, Mass., on Sunday, of heart disease. He was one of the first botanists of the country.

—The report of Major Pilmby to Postmaster James, of New York city, shows that the business of the money order department last year amounted to $32,515,146.

—Numerous candidates for United States Senator from Mississippi are arriving at Jackson, where the Legislature is in session, and the electioneering is very spirited.

—The second session of the Bnai Brith, in Chicago, yesterday, attracted even more attention than that of Sunday, and the utmost interest was taken in the proceedings.

—It is understood that physicians of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities have combined to secure the bodies of the Siamese Twins at any price for an autopsy.

—A German carpenter named Denny jumped off a ferry boat at Louisville, yesterday, while in the middle of the river, and was drowned. He was supposed to be insane.

—The Ohio Falls Car Company, of Jeffersonville, Ind., which suffered by the panic, has perfected satisfactory arrangements with its creditors, and is prepared to resume work.

—The Trustees of the Southern Railroad have commenced opening bids for grading, tunneling and bridging on the Southern Railway from South Danville to near Chitwoods, a distance of eighty-five miles. There were over three hundred bidders.

—The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has adopted the report of its Railroad Committee advising the trustees of the Southern Railroad to make terms, if favorable ones were offered, for the use of the Newport & Cincinnati Railroad bridge over the Ohio at that point, instead of building a new bridge.

—The lower house of the Mississippi Legislature adopted a joint resolution yesterday, that the representatives in Congress from that State now absent from their seats are respectfully but firmly requested to return to their posts and discharge their duty to their constituents by supporting the civil rights bill now pending.

—Hon. William M. Fleiss and four other merchants of New York city left last night for Washington, to wait upon the Secretary of the Treasury and argue the necessity of changing the *ad valorem* to specific duties on still wines, and also to advocate the enactment of a law so that one liquidation of customs shall be made final.

—The sub committee of the House Committee on Commerce has agreed to the bill known as the "Steamboat bill," which passed the House at the last Congress, and failed in the Senate. They will report it to the full committee to-day. Vice President Wilson has left Washington for Boston, where he will remain three or four weeks.

—The indications are that the internal revenue receipts for the month will foot up $9,500,000, of which $1,000,000, it is estimated, will come from the semi-annual tax on banks, other than national banks leaving the balance of the month's collections at about the average of monthly collections during this fiscal year previous to the panic.

—Lieutenant General Sheridan was before the House Committee on Military Affairs yesterday, and expressed the opinion that a reduction of the army would imperil the peace of the frontier settlements. He ridiculed the idea of influencing the Indians by moral suasion, and thought the present peace policy of the Government could be most efficiently and cheaply administered by the War Department.

—A young man named Perrine, of New York, on his way home, died on a Union Pacific train which arrived at Omaha on Saturday, of consumption. Another young man, named P. F. Davenport, a native of Massachusetts and a brother in-law of Governor Claflin of that State, died of the same disease on a train which arrived there on Sunday. The two were intimate friends, and had been traveling in California for their health.

—At the call of the Chicago *Alliance*, a new undenominational religious journal, of which Professor Swing and other distinguished Chicago divines are editors, a large number of Chicago clergy assembled yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Christian, Union, Universalist, Swedenborgian and other denominations were represented. After an hour of pleasant social reunion and the partaking of a collation, Rev. J. B. McClure stated the object of the meeting to be the fostering of kindly, friendly and social relations between the ministers of the various denominations.

FOREIGN.

—The health of King Lonalilo, of Honolulu, is reported much improved.

—A number of German residents in Lenuka, Fejee Islands, were recently ill-used by 1,200 natives.

—The British Queen held a council at Osborne yesterday, and issued a proclamation ordering the dissolution of the present Parliament.

—Mr. Nolan, Secretary of the Irish Amnesty Association, announces his intention of contesting the election of Gladstone in Greenwich.

—A dispute has arisen between the natives of Malawa and Dameran, Fejee Islands, resulting in a collision in which several lives were lost.

—Dispatches from Penang, Sumatra, announce that Kratan, the principal stronghold of the Achenenese, has been captured by the Dutch forces, with small loss.

—Writs of election for a new House of Commons of Great Britain were promulgated last Sunday night, and orders were also sent to Edinburgh for the election of the sixteen peers representing Scotland in the Upper House.

—Mr. Disraeli, in an address to his constituants in Buckinghamshire, who are seeking his re election to Parliament, strongly condemns the course of the Government. He charges Gladstone with having violated the Constitutional law by persisting for several months in the occupation of a seat to which he was no longer entitled, and with inaugurating the Ashantee war without commuicating with Parliament, for which the Premier is severely denounced.

CRIME.

—At Nashville, Tenn., the grand jury found a true bill of murder in the first degree against Albert Powers for the murder of Maurice Edgar on Saturday evening last. Joseph Cox, also indicted, was held in a bond of $5,000 as accessory thereto.

—A dispatch from Springfield, Ohio, reports a horrible outrage last Sunday night by John Norwood, a colored man twenty-five years old, to a little girl seven years old, the daughter of a respectable citizen. Norwood was captured after a desperate fight and lodged in jail. The indignation of the people is so great that it was believed he would be taken from the jail and lynched last night.

FIRES.

—A fire in Helena, Ark., on Sunday morning, destroyed a number of houses. The entire loss will foot up about $70 000

**New Oil Strikes.**

The Read well, on the McCafferty farm, Petrolia, reached the fourth sand Friday afternoon, and is now flowing at the rate of two hundred barrels per day.

The sand in the Lynch well, on the Ralston farm, was tapped on Saturday, and the well is doing from four to five hundred barrels.

Schneider well No. 1, on the McCafferty farm, hitherto a small one, was drilled deeper, and is now doing two hundred barrels by actual measurement.

The Titusville *Courier* thinks as the trade is now evidently shaping and as contracts are running, at any figure below $2.50 a barrel, the demand for oil within the three months, in our opinion, is likely to be in excess of the supply.

THE body of an old man was found in an uncoccupied house, near Cresson, on Monday morning. Squire Sharabaugh, of the Summit, held an inquest, and after learning all that was possible from the surroundings, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from exposure. The age of the deceased was apparently sixty-five years; he was dressed coarsely, but warmly; the toes of both feet had been amputated, as also the fourth finger of his right hand, and he had been blind of the right eye. No marks of violence were discovered upon the body, but an empty whisky bottle found lying by his side possibly tells the dread tale of the cause of his death.

## FIRST EDITION.

### THE CAPITAL.

**A New Financial Bill to Exchange Bonds for Greenbacks, and Vice Versa.**

**The Heads of Departments Ordered to Collect Materials for the Centennial Exhibition.**

**Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.**

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1874.

**Mr. Orth's Financial Bill.**

The principal provision of the financial bill introduced to day by Mr. Orth permits holders of United States bonds to send them to the Treasury and exchange them for greenbacks, and vice versa, exchanging them back and forth at pleasure, as money may be easy or tight. Another provision authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare two thousand million dollars currency to hold in reserve in readiness to exchange for bonds, or vice versa, as called for. The bill is very specific in its terms, covering eighty-five legal cap pages, and is endorsed by petitions from twenty seven Indiana counties. It is also favorably spoken of by members of the House and Senate, excepting, of course, those who favor contraction of currency.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1874.

**Preparing for the Centennial Exhibition.**

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

*By the President of the United States:*

Whereas, It has been brought to the notice of the President of the United States that in the International Exhibition of arts, manufactures and products of the soil and mines, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876, for the purpose of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the Independence of the United States, it is desirable that from the executive departments of the Government of the United States, in which there may be articles suitable for the purpose intended, there should appear such articles and materials as will, when presented in the collection of the exhibition, illustrate the functions and administrative faculties of the Government in time of peace and its resources in a war power, and thereby serve to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adoptions to the wants of people.

Now, for the purpose of securing a complete and harmonious arrangement of articles and materials designed to be exhibited from the executive departments of the Government, it is ordered that a board, to be composed of one person to be named by the head of each of the executive departments which may have articles and materials to be exhibited, and also of one person to be named in behalf of the Smithsonian Institute, and one to be named in behalf of the Department of Agriculture, be charged with the preparation, arrangement and safe exhibition of such articles and materials as the heads of the several departments and the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Director of the Smithsonian Institute may respectively decide shall be embraced in the collection; that one of the persons thus named to be designated by the President shall be chairman of such board, and that board, of from their own number such other officers as they may think necessary, and that said board, when organized, shall be authorized, under the direction of the President, to confer with the executive officers of the Centennial Exhibition in relation to such matters connected with the subject as may pertain to their respective departments having articles and materials on exhibition, and that the names of the persons thus selected by the heads of the several departments, the name of said board and Director of the Smithsonian Institute shall be submitted to the President for designation.

By order of the President.

(Signed.) HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

**The Alabama Contested Election Case.**

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day took up the case of the contest between Spencer and Sykes, both claiming a seat as Senator from Alabama. The committee notified the counsel to be prepared to announce next Thursday what line of argument they propose to follow and the number of witnesses they propose calling. The committee adjourned till Thursday.

**Nominations.**

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Isaac T. Gibson, of Iowa, to be agent for the Osage and other Indians; Mahlon Stubbs, of Kansas, agent for the Indians of the Kaw Agency, Kansas; Lafayette Carter, of Kansas, Surveyor General of Idaho; Fielding Lowery, Postmaster at Dayton, Ohio, and George Tenbye, to be Marshal of Arizona.

**The Louisiana Contested Election Case.**

A motion was entered to day before the House Committee on Elections, providing that Pinchback, contestant for the seat at large from the State of Louisiana, be stopped from further proceedings. The committee decided to postpone action on the motion, with the understanding that the case would be taken up in regular order this session, but not until the committee shall dispose of all *prima facie* cases.

**Trans-Continental Railroad.**

The House Committee on Pacific Railroad to day agreed to report favorably on the trans-continental railroad bill.

**LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.**

**Anti - Woman's Suffrage — Mrs. Guthrie Before the Judiciary Committee—The Woman's Suffragists Opposed to Free Speech —They Allow but One Side to be Heard.**

*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1874.

Mrs. Guthrie, of Philadelphia, went to the Woman's Suffrage Convention held here last week by invitation of the managers, and was invited to give expression to her views upon the subject. When, however, she commenced, and it was discovered that her opinions were in opposition to the objects of the Convention, she was denied a hearing and ordered to cease, and upon her continuing she was threatened with arrest, which not in the least intimidating her, she was not exactly hooted down, but rung down by the Hutchinson family, who were present.

Finding that holding a free discussion was allowed in the Woman's Suffrage Convention, she asked and obtained a hearing before the House Judiciary Committee on Friday last, and made the following address, which was listened to with attention by the members present, who promised to give her argument their careful consideration:

*To the Honorable Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee of Judiciary of the House of Representatives:*

GENTLEMEN: I appear before you to-day to enter my protest against any action upon your part favoring the granting of the right of suffrage to women.

I left my home in Philadelphia and came to Washington upon my own responsibility, actuated by a strong sense of duty that enabled me to overcome an intense womanly repugnance to appear in public, that I might arrest the suffrage movement, first advocated by the Woman's Rights Convention, so far as I may be an instrument in the hands of God for accomplishing it.

I desired to deter my erring sisters from the absurd and sinful desire of seeking to become man's temporal equal. My knowledge of the evils entailed upon two generations by the doctrines of woman's rights, too truly termed by Horace Bushnell "insane doctrines leading to insanity," actuates me in my opposition to it. An idea expressed by my late husband, and approved many noble men and women on both sides of the Atlantic, and which embodied the highest aspirations of both sexes, I attempted to present at the late Woman's Suffrage Convention, but was not *allowed even to read*, although promised full liberty of speech.

They would not hear me; will *you*, upon whom rest grave responsibilities, listen to the other side of the question from the daughter of Francis Wright, who, under the strongest sense of duty, begs of you not to grant that which will bring degradation and misery upon her sex and wreck human happiness throughout the country.

The petitioner, as the widow of Dr. W. E. Guthrie, begs to present to you the sentiments of her late husband, the result of deep study on his part. He deprecated the blind haste that was spreading over the world, and desires to give the voter a sacred moral interest in the community; who, by representing the family, would allow woman's influence to be legitimately felt everywhere.

Two years of widowhood have devolved many extra duties, given me great and varied experiences; created in my heart great sympathy for the difficulties which besiege both men and women, and opened up to me greater avenues for observation, and I have sought earnestly to improve my opportunities.

The great blessing with which God has been pleased to reward my efforts in behalf of my family has made it a sacred obligation on my part to lift up my voice in behalf of modest women, who I am sure form the great majority of my sex, that I may save them from the folly of a few who would fain drag them into the arena of politics.

And now, oh, legislators, as man is by nature and by God the keeper and guardian of women and children, so are you the keepers of the nation; the guardians of her sacred honor. I beg to lay before your consideration, how in the very question of female suffrage is broken up the very foundations of national law and of the dispensations of the old and new Testaments; and for us, as a people, to permit females to vote and legislate, would be a relinquishment by man of his natural and sacred rights, and would entail upon America shame before the world and condemnation before the Lord. I urge all this with the powerful and sacred interest of a mother equally jealous of the purity of her daughters and the dignity of her sons. (The remainder of which have been published heretofore she then presented.)

From my convictions of duty and the reasons stated above I desire the privilege of further and more extensive development of the sentiment of the resolutions before the Senate and the House of Representatives.

**Schemes to Create New Government Offices.**

The schemes to create new Government offices matured here this session by enterprising individuals who have an eye on No. 1 are innumerable.

A body of men will meet, pass resolutions, draft a bill creating a "national sanitary bureau" or a "manufacture and mining bureau" and present it to Congress for enactment. The originators of these plans, of course, have personal interest in the matter, but merely do it to "kill time," or for the sake of humanity and science. They are aware, however, that if Congress should pass a law creating such bureaus it would be necessary to appoint a Commissioner at a salary of about $5,000 per annum; three Deputy Commissioners at a salary of $3,500 respectively; one or two Chief Clerks at a salary of $2 500, and many minor officers at salaries varying from $900 to $2 000, but they are not actuated by this fact in their unselfish labors. On the contrary, they will devote all their time and energy in lobbying the measure through Congress for nothing—if the bill don't pass. If such bills do get through Congress, as is sometimes the case, the originators always manage, accidentally, of course, to secure the offices thus created. Such unselfish nature is rarely exhibited in the National Capital, where every one is searching for the almighty dollar, and it should call forth the appreciation of all the honest people throughout the country.

**Civil Rights Discussion.**

Saturday having been given up entirely for debate, R R Roobins, of North Carolina, took the floor in opposition to the Civil Rights bill, which was sent back to the committee two weeks ago.

Being an ex Confederate officer, of course he was bitter against the colored race, frequently alluding to them as the "nigger." He declared that he was not, in any respect, the equal of the white man; he was not even a black white man; he was a musical, frolicsome, dancing jovial fellow, in fact, he was the world's "Merry Andrew." Alluding to General Butler's definition of equality, viz: That every man had the right to be the equal of every other man, if he could, he said this bill attempted to *force* every man to be equal, whether he could or not. Pointing to the eagle above the Speaker's desk, he declared that that bird was not an emblem of equality. If he were to select a bird for them he would take the crow, which was a medium sized bird, and therefore represented mediocrity; he was the right color, and, if permitted, he would say fully represented their thieving propensities.

The negro, he said, was not a fighter. He had seen a few of them, inspired by whisky, brought up to the scratch to be sacrificed.

Mr. Wells, of Florida—"Did you ever meet any of the colored troops on the field?"

Mr. Robbins—"Yes; and whipped them."

Mr. Wells—Yes, and you run before them."

Mr. Robbins—"I don't want to be interrupted."

He continued for some time, the import of his entire speech being the inferiority of the negro race, and the folly of passing the pending bill.

Mr. Richard H. Cain, colored member at large from South Carolina, immediately obtained the floor to reply. He spoke without notes and without preparation, and here it may be as well to refute a statement that has found its way into print, and been often reiterated, viz: That Mr. Hoar, and again General Butler, or some one else, wrote the speech which Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina, delivered on the 6th inst. on this bill. It was written entirely by a gentleman as well educated and as capable of writing a good speech as almost any one on the floor of the House, namely, Mr. Cain himself; and we have the best authority for the statement. Mr. Cain delivered his speech from a few word notes, and he "meant," emphatically, Mr. Robbins, and he did it forcibly, without a moment's sacrifice of his dignity.

Alluding to the question of Mr. Robbins why the slaves did not exhibit their superiority while slaves by throwing off the shackles that bound them while the men were absent in the field fighting during the rebellion, and the slaves had only the women and children to fear, and why they did not embrace that opportunity to gain their freedom, he said the colored race scorned to do such an act, and would spurn the freedom obtained in that manner, and to the taunt of inferiority and ignorance thrown at them, he said the colored race labored faithfully for you for two hundred years, and where is the school house which you erected for our use during all that time? Can you point it out to any one?

He said that after all these years of gratuitous labor the gentleman would now send them to Africa, but he thought such a course would not be pursued just at present, and even if they did, he was sure the gentleman and his friends would find it for them to the end, that they might still obtain their services.

Mr. Cain continued at some length, reviewing the questions and delivering the questions, and delivering a most scathing rejoinder to Mr. Robbins.

At the close he was warmly applauded by the members, very many of whom congratulated him upon his forcible speech.

**Public Documents Printing.**

It seems to be quite evident from the remarks of various Senators and Representatives that but very little more printing for the use of public documents will be done until some law is passed providing for the free transmission of the same through the mails, for members will not vote to print documents while they are compelled to put their hands into their pockets to pay large bills of postage for the mailing them.

It is quite certain that a large number are in favor of liberal postage facilities, at least for printed matter, if not for epistolary correspondence.

It is claimed that the present method benefits other parties quite as much as it does the Government; for instance, the increased sale of postage stamps in offices where the postmaster is paid by a commission on his sales, increases the postmaster's salary without benefiting the Government to any extent; also the contractors charge the same for carrying a light mail that they do for a heavy one in most instances; while the amount paid to express companies, which amounts to $200,000 per annum, is so much absolute loss to the United States Government; all of which point to a restoration of the franking privilege in some form.

**The Currency Question.**

On Saturday J. S. Biery, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House upon the currency question, taking the ground that the present volume of currency was entirely too small for the needs of the country. He showed that the circulating medium in the New England States averaged $31 15 per capita; in the Middle States it was 12 80; in the South and Southwestern it was 2 98; in the Western it was 7 11; and throughout the United States it was 9 18. This, he contended, was an unequal distribution of the currency, and in his section of the country far below the actual wants of the manufacturing interests. He claimed that the present plan of contraction was cramping the industries of his State, and compelling the different manufacturing interests to close their shops. If the country resumed specie payment under such circumstances it would lead into the meshes of bankruptcy.

DIAMOND.

**Personal Notes from Washington—The Health Society—Scott Statue—Change of Inauguration Day Proposed.**

*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1874.

The Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin, M. C. from Butler, has been very sick for several days, but is able to move his quarters from the Ebbet to a more private retreat, so that he can have a better chance to rest and recuperate for the great amount of hard labor that he will have to undergo during the remainder of his term of service. Success to him and his many friends.

Pittsburgh still continues well represented at the Capital, many more arriving than go away. Cheap Transportation is a great incentive to keep the Young America on the move.

General George W. Cass, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is here looking after the interest of that valuable highway. The N. P. R. R. must be fostered and taken care of by the General Government. The work is too far advanced to let go by the board for want of the necessary means to complete it.

The Board of Health Convention are being well taken care of. Another grand reception by Dr. D. W. Bliss and his estimable wife. The commissary stores and all the surroundings were all that could be desired.

The new War and Navy buildings are progressing slowly but surely. The building will be an improvement on anything that I have seen in my peregrinations.

The Commodore from the Twenty-third Congressional District arrived this morning, and is sojourning at the Willard.

Judge Kirkpatrick is in his element among the politicians.

Dr. Geo. W. Semple, of McKeesport, has been ordered to report to the Examining Surgeons of the Naval Department at Philadelphia, Pa., in April for examination.

**The Health Society.**

The National Health Society adjourned yesterday. Drs. Sulvely, Arnholt, Arthurs, and Health Officer Gray, together with Dr. Geo. W. Semple, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, left this morning by the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad. All express themselves delighted with the kind attention bestowed on them by the prominent officials of this city. The gathering has been a successful one in all its points. A large amount of suffering will be relieved by the information promulgated at the convention. They meet again in this city next year, when there will be a more general turnout from all parts of the Union.

**The Scott Statue.**

The equestrian statue of Winfield Scott, the hero of Lundy's Lane, and commander of the national army, arrived yesterday, and will be placed on the pedestal as soon as possible. The location, Massachusetts avenue and Sixteenth street, the most desirable location in this appropriately laid out village. The pedestal, which is finished, consists of five mammoth blocks of granite, one of which alone weighs 119 tons. It stands 22½ feet high. The date of unveiling the statue has not been made public; rumor has fixed the 22d of February (Washington's birthday). General Wm. W. Belknap will likely be the orator on that occasion.

**Change of Inauguration Day Proposed.**

A petition is now being circulated throughout the district, and being signed by a large number, praying of Congress to change the date of inaugurating the President of the United States, from the 4th day of March to the 20th day of May, as at that time of the year the weather is in a better condition for out door celebrations, and will give the many visitors that gather here from all parts of this great and universal Yankee nation a chance to see and better appreciate the beauties of the Capital in its handsome spring costume. Hoping they may succeed in their benevolent undertaking, we beg leave to wish you a long life, and a prosperous and happy one.

More anon. CHAPULTEPEC.

## SECOND EDITION.

**Four O'Clock.**

### HARRISBURG.

**The House at Work on the New Election Law---The Bill Passed to its Second Reading Without Material Change.**

**Special to the Gazette.**

HARRISBURG, January 26, 1874.

**The Election Law.**

The House met, pursuant to adjournment, this afternoon at three o'clock, and proceeded at once with the order of the day—the consideration of the election law.

Mr. Brockway offered an amendment to Section 10 in reference to overseers. The section provides that all the overseers shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under such election.

The amendment offered by Mr. Brockway, authorized the Courts also when considering the case, to accept or reject any portion of the votes cast in the district, in cases where they deem the interests of justice to all parties demand the same.

The object of this amendment was to give the Judges power, after hearing evidence to say which votes were legal or illegal, and thus preserve the right of suffrage to the honest voter.

The amendment was agreed to.

Except in this amendment the bill was not materially altered from the shape in which it came from the Senate and passed its second reading.

The House then adjourned.

**The Local Option Laws.**

I stated in a former dispatch that there was considerable feeling here in regard to the local option laws, and that a strong effort would be made on the part of the liquor men to have these repealed. They express themselves as confident that when the matter is fairly brought before the Legislature, there will be enough to vote for getting the local option laws repealed. They claim that their only desire is for a good uniform law,—and assert that the present local option laws only catch the innocent, and make them victims, while the great mass of real offenders escape.

**The Liquor League's Circular.**

A circular over the signature of the great Reading brewer, Frederick Liver, has been prepared for presentation to the Legislature, in which they set forth:

"That the Prohibitionists, disregarding the teachings of history, and the experience of the folly of attempting to control the appetites of men by local enactments, have forced this question upon us."

"As neither of the great parties of the day, Republican or Democratic, have taken sides upon this question, we are at liberty to discuss it as a question of morals, or of political economy."

"As to sumptuary laws, in a moral point of view, the experience of every State that has enacted them is, that their effects have been evil instead of good, and that the laws themselves 'to a greater extent, a dead letter.'"

Perhaps in no State in the Union have the prohibitionists struggled more persistently to enforce their notions of temperance upon the people than in Massachusetts, and the testimony of some of her best men will show with what result.

"Hon. James H. Duncan, of Haverhill, says: 'My observations are that temperance has not been promoted by the prohibitory law.'"

Rev. Geo. D. Pudney, D. D. says: "I believe in and know that prohibitory law produces demoralization and disrespect of law. It is injurious to the consciences of the people to be always violating the law. So far as liquor drinking is concerned, the law has done no good."

Rev. B. F. Clark says: "I think the prohibitory law has been disastrous to the cause of temperance."

They continue in the above style, bringing in such names as Rev. L. Bacon, D. D., of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York; Governman, of Cambridge; General Burdsell, of Roxbury, Ex-Governor Clifford, Rt. Rev. M. East burn, D. D., the late Gov. Andrews, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Hon. Joel Parker, of Cambridge; Hon. Judge Patch, of Lowell; Ex Governor Washburn, and numerous others, to prove that all sumptuary laws are blunders or something worse.

### FOREIGN.

**Reported Death of Dr. Livingstone.**

**Late News from Australia.**

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**Reported Death of Dr. Livingstone.**

LONDON, January 26.—Dispatches from Zanzibar, received here, state that advices received from the exploring party accompanying Dr. Livingstone in the interior of Africa, announce the death of the great explorer. Livingstone died at the encampment of the expedition near Unyanembe, after a short attack of dysentery.

*Later.*—The death of Dr. Livingstone took place in June last. He had been traveling over a partially submerged country, and after wading four days through the water was seized by illness, of which he died.

LONDON, January 27.—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society last night, several members expressed doubts as to the authenticity of the report of Dr. Livingstone's death. Mr. Kirk said that when he left Zanzibar in September rumors of a similar character were current. He thought the news, if true, would have been officially forwarded long before the present date.

**AUSTRALIA.**

**The Commercial Marine.**

SAN FRANCISCO, January 26.—The steamer MacGregor brings Australian mail dates to December 20, and from Honolulu to January 14.

In Auckland the Local Steam Packet Company, with a steam service to Figi, will procure additional steamers to supply their increasing coast trade. A steamer is also about to be placed regularly in the passage between Auckland and Poverty Bay and Napire. Another steamer, purchased in London for a private owner in Auckland, is on her way out to engage in the coast trade.

**Native Disturbances.**

Continued native disturbances are reported on the east coasts.

**Sports.**

International cricket and rifle matches are now the main excitement in Otago.

**Railway Opened.**

There were seventy miles of railroad open on the 1st. Part of the Auckland and Wakato line, reaching to Onhurga, was to be opened on the 24th.

**Princely Visits.**

Mocri, the King, and his son are paying princely visits to the settlers.

**An Abundant Harvest.**

The harvest promises to be abundant. In the other colonies the wheat crop will show a falling off. There is a great demand for labor in various parts of the colony.

**Trade Improving.**

The trade with the Islands of Figi and other groups of the South Sea is increasing. The sugar trade is to receive an impetus by the establishment of sugar refineries. The Union Steam Shipping Company, with a capital of $200,000, was started in Dunedin, to meet the growing requirements.

### WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 8 P. M., Jan. 26, 1874.

**Probabilities for To-day.**

For New England and the Middle States, cloudiness will increase, and rising temperature, winds veering to southwesterly, and falling barometer.

For the lake region, the temperature will rise slightly, with generally cloudy weather, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, and possibly slight snows near Lakes Erie and Ontario.

For the Ohio Valley, and thence southward to the Gulf coast, the barometer will fall, with rising temperature, generally cloudy weather, easterly to southerly winds, and areas of rain in the Mississippi valley and on the coast.

For the South Atlantic States, barometer will fall, with a slight rise of temperature, easterly to southerly winds, and increasing cloudiness.

For the Northwest, no decided change of temperature will occur, and partly cloudy weather will prevail, except in the lower Missouri valley, where rain is probable.

### LEGISLATURES.

**Ohio.**

COLUMBUS, January 26.—In the Senate this morning a bill was introduced to provide that State, county, township and village treasurers shall not be obliged to give bond, that all violations of said trusts shall be considered misdemeanors, and that counties, townships and villages shall be held responsible for all defalcations.

MEMPHIS, January 26.—The river is about stationary. It is raining to-night. Arrived—Minnesota, Cincinnati; Belle Lee, New Orleans. Departed—John Means and barges and Jno. Scudder, New Orleans; Turner and Kilgour, Cincinnati; Ashland, Arkansas river; Capitol City, Vicksburg; Belle of Memphis, St. Louis.

## FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

**FIRST SESSION.**

**Additional Amendments to the Bankrupt Bill.**

**The Bill to Abolish the Office of First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue Passed.**

**Speech by a Democratic Senator on Louisiana Affairs.**

**A Bill Introduced for the Issue of Gold Bond Notes.**

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1874.

**SENATE.**

**The Japanese Indemnity Fund.**

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented a petition from Americans residing in Japan, praying for the remission of the balance of the Japanese indemnity fund, to be used as an educational fund. Referred.

**Ohio River Bridge at Steubenville.**

Mr. BOREMAN presented a petition in regard to the bad condition of the bridge across the Ohio river at Steubenville. Referred.

**Land Titles.**

Mr. BOGY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the House bill to confirm certain land titles in Missouri. Passed.

**Charges Against the District Government.**

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Printing Committee, reported unfavorably on a motion to print a memorial relating to the government of the District of Columbia. He said the memorial made certain charges against officers, but no proof to sustain them has been submitted.

Mr. THURMAN said that at the proper time he would submit a proposition to appoint a committee to make the investigation asked, and would present the petitioners' proof to sustain the charge. The memorial was laid on the table.

**Amendments to the Bankruptcy Bill.**

The additional amendments recommended by the Judiciary Committee to the Bankruptcy bill relate mostly to matters of detail involved in the amendments already reported. The following, however, are new and important:

First. An amendment providing that in cases of voluntary bankruptcy no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to 33 per centum of the claims proved against his estate, upon which he shall be liable as principal debtor, without the assent of his creditors in number and value as prescribed by the existing law. This repeals the provision which now requires 50 per centum of such assets.

Second. An amendment providing that in computing the number of creditors who shall join in a petition to have a debtor adjudged a bankrupt, the creditors whose respective debts do not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars shall not be counted as part of the requisite proportion of one fourth of all creditors; but if there be no creditors whose debts exceed said sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, or if the requisite number of creditors holding debts exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars fail to sign the petition, creditors having debts of less amount shall be reckoned for the purposes aforesaid.

**Pensions to the Veterans of the Mexican War.**

Mr. Logan's bill provides that a pension of eight dollars per month shall be given to each honorably discharged surviving officer and enlisted man, including militia and volunteers of the military and naval service, who served sixty days in the war with Mexico, and also the surviving unmarried widows of such officers and soldiers.

**Articles to be Kept in the Stationery Room.**

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate to report a bill providing for excluding from the stationery room of the Senate all articles except paper, pens, envelopes, ink, pencils and mucilage.

After debate the resolution was agreed to.

**Additional Rule.**

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the expediency of reporting an additional rule, declaring that it should not be in order for any Senator to be interrupted while speaking, except for the correction of an erroneous statement of fact, or when called to order. Referred.

**U. P. R. R.**

Mr. HITCHCOCK introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish to the Senate all the reports of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad for the years 1872 and 1873. Agreed to.

**Bills Passed.**

The House bill granting an horiry for coinage to be executed at the mints of the United States for foreign countries was passed; also the House bill to abolish the office of First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

**Louisiana Affairs.**

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Morton was recognized by the Chair.

Mr. MCCREERY raised the point of order that he was entitled to the floor to address the Senate on Louisiana affairs.

The Chair sustained the point of order.

Mr. MORTON moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution in regard to the election of Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. STEVENSON raised the question of order that when the Louisiana matter was before the Senate, his colleague (McCreery) was entitled to the floor to address the Senate on that subject. He did not see how he could be deprived of the floor now.

The Chair overruled the point of order on the ground that the Senate did not adjourn while the Louisiana resolution was pending. Had the Senate adjourned while it was pending, the Senator from Kentucky (McCreery) would now be entitled to the floor.

Mr. HAMLIN offered an amendment to the motion which the gentleman from Indiana (Morton) a few days ago gave notice he would make, to the effect that P. B. Pinchback be allowed to take his seat in the Senate upon taking the necessary oath, and that the Committee on Privileges and Elections subsequently consider the grounds upon which his seat is contested, and report to the Senate.

The Chair ruled the motion out of order, the motion of the gentleman from Indiana (Morton) being to recommit, and therefore was entitled to precedence.

Mr. MORTON said he had not yet formally entered his motion, but only given notice that he would do so. The Chair then ruled the amendment in order.

Mr. MORTON then reviewed his argument of a few days ago as to the validity of the Kellogg Government and the legality of the Legislature electing Pinchback, and the Federal Government being bound by a decision of a State tribunal on a question of State law, or of a State Constitution. If the Government of the United States assumed the right to go behind the decision of a State tribunal on such a question, there was an end of State Government. Since that argument he said he had received information charging Pinchback with fraud in procuring his election, and of conduct in connection with his election which, if true, rendered it improper for him (Pinchback) to have a seat on this floor. His (Morton), having a due regard for his duty, as a Senator, did not feel at liberty to withhold that information from the Senate. Had he withheld it, it would have been an assumption on his part that Pinchback should first be seated, and that an investigation should be made. He therefore thought it his duty to bring the information before the Senate and let the question devolve upon the Senate whether Pinchback should be first seated and then investigated, or whether an investigation should be made first. He, therefore, moved that the credentials of Pinchback be recommitted to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and be instructed to investigate as to the conduct of said Pinchback in connection with said election.

Mr. CARPENTER (Mr. Thurman in the chair) said he desired to submit some remarks on the Louisiana question, but it would be impossible for him to do so to-day on account of a severe cold. He, therefore, hoped that after the gentleman from Kentucky (McCreery) closed, the question would be deferred till Wednesday, to order that he might address the Senate.

Mr. MCCREERY said in these days of barefaced impudence it was fearful to contemplate the condition of affairs in Louisiana. When the trouble first originated in that State the Senate of the United States had responded to the general alarm by instituting one of its ablest committees to inquire into the State Government there, by whom constituted, etc. That committee had worked faithfully, and a mass of testimony was collected which threw light upon the subject; but now, when the time comes for its use (producing a volume of testimony), the Chairman tells us it is useless. He (McCreery) could find nothing in history without going back some 2,000 years to equal the humility of the gentleman. The contents of that volume of testimony should be up on the memory of every Senator here, as it showed the true condition of affairs in Louisiana. He argued that it was too late now to talk about a *prima facie* case after proof had been heard, the evidence had been taken, and would only the minds of the Senators of the existence or non existence of a legal State Government in Louisiana. He thought that there never was a case analagous to the present one on the American continent or anywhere under the sun. If Kellogg had received a majority of the votes, he was Governor of Louisiana; but if he had received a minority, and had been seated in his office by a Federal Judge, backed by the army of the United States, then he was an intruder, and had no right to be there. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) had paid a glowing tribute to the Kellogg Government, but he (McCreery) never having his attention called to the excellency of the institution, was taken by surprise. He thought it an instance of defence in advance of attack. Those enamored with the Kellogg administration lived the farthest from its influence. [Laughter on the floor and in the galleries.] Again, Senator Morton had spoken of the decision of the Court being final. None knew better than the Senator himself that it was essential that the court should have jurisdiction. He reviewed the testimony taken last winter at some length and the work of seating Kenard on the Supreme Bench of the State so hurriedly, which, he said, reminded him of an old Indian running the gauntlet with a lick and a kick at every step. He argued that the Supreme Court of Louisiana had expressed itself favorable to the Kellogg Government before it was called upon to decide, as it was true, as James F. Casey, Collector of the Port, informed the President, that the Supreme Court was known to be in sympathy with the Republican State Government. He would not have attempted to mislead the President, and this fact showed that the Kellogg Government was recognized by the Court before it was a Government. The Senator from Indiana attempted to support his case by argument. He (McCreery) would attempt to overthrow it by facts. If he fell in this cause, it would be for the sacred rights of a down-trodden and oppressed people,

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# DAILY GAZETTE.

## FINANCIAL.

**Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.**

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1874.

The tendency to ease in finances is extending westward, steadily,—the close of last week and yesterday marking an easier money market in Chicago. This city is more directly in sympathy with New York, and the growing ease in that city has been reflected here promptly and fully. The quietness of manufacturing business has made the banks plethoric of money, but the steadily increasing volume of business will soon create an active demand and circulation of money.

The free banking law, resolved on yesterday in the Committee on Banking and Commerce, will have the effect of giving elasticity and activity to the market, and hopefulness to the business public, and consequent activity to trade.

Mr. Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, has just issued his monthly report of the foreign trade of the United States for the first two months of the fiscal year. The figures at all the ports for July and August, 1873, show the following results, as compared with the same months in 1872:

| | 1872. July and Aug. | 1873. July and Aug. |
|---|---|---|
| Imports, in gross | $120,463,405 | $101,126 242 |
| Re exported .... | 2 644 193 | 2,758 460 |
| For United States markets..... | $117 819,212 | $98,367,782 |
| Taken out of bank..... | 39,422,591 | 5,412 327 |
| For actual consumption..... | $157.241 803 | $103 780 109 |
| Produce export'd | 551 635 595 | 71 557,117 |
| Net export specie | 25 698 377 | 13,329 927 |
| Together.... | $ 80,734 972 | $ 84,887,044 |

These two months are usually the heaviest in Imports and the lightest in Domestic Exports of the whole year.

The stock market was heavy during the early part of the day, but recovered, and seemed stronger after noon. There are many rumors current. One is that there is a strong bear combination, looking to the depression of particular stocks, and the market has served, by its weakness and fluctuations, to strengthen the rumor. On the other hand, it is declared that there is a powerful bull clique, waiting to pick up stocks at the depressed prices, and to run up the price suddenly. The large bank balances and the fact that some stocks are 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. below their normal rate, strengthen this idea. We give the rumors.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | Saturday. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold closed at | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| U. S. sixes—1881—coupons | 118¾ | 118⅝ |
| " 5-20 1867 | 113¾ | 113⅝ |
| 5-20 1862 | 114¾ | 114⅝ |
| 5-20—1864 | 116⅜ | 116⅜ |
| " 1865 | 116⅜ | 116⅜ |
| " 1865 new. | 116⅛ | 116⅛ |
| " 1867.. | 117⅜ | 117⅜ |
| " 1868—coupons. | 117⅜ | 117⅜ |
| 10-40's | 113 | 113 |
| 10-40's—coupons | 114¼ | 114¼ |
| Currency 6's | 115 | 115 |
| New 5 per cents | 112⅜ | 112¼ |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York Central | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| Erie | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| R. R. & R. | 23 | 23 |
| St. Paul | 49¾ | 47¾ |
| Do. preferred | 72¾ | 72 |
| Michigan Southern | 82 | 82¾ |
| Do. Central | 86 | 87 |
| North Western Common | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| Do. preferred | 72¾ | 72¾ |
| Rock Island | 104½ | 105 |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 89½ | 89 |
| Pacific Mail | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| Western Union Telegrap | 77 | 76¾ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| Union Pacific | 34½ | 35 |
| Toledo & Wabash | 52½ | 51 |
| Hartford | 122¾ | 122 |
| Chicago and Alton | 103 | 103 |
| Adams Express | 93 | 93 |
| American Express | 61 | 61¼ |
| U. S. Express | 69¾ | 69 |
| W., Fargo & Co. Express | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| I. C. | 99 | 101 |
| Fort Wayne | 91¾ | 91¾ |

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

| | Saturday. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| Penna. Central | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| Reading | 36¾ | 36¾ |
| United Cos. of N. J. | 121 | 121 |
| Oil Creek | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| Lehigh Valley | 59 | 59 |
| Central Transportation | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| Empire Co. | 50 | 50 |
| U. S. R. R. 7-30 | 9 | 9 |
| Penna. scrip dividend | 94¾ | 94¾ |

NEW YORK, January 26, 1874.

The customs receipts were $366,000. The Treasury disbursements were $261,000. Money closed easy at 4. Sterling was dull at 483 for sixty days, and 486¼ for sight. Gold ranged at 111¾@111¾, and closed at 111¾. The carrying rates were 4@6. The clearings were $24,000,000. State bonds were quiet and strong. Governments were firm, with considerable business. Railroads were weak early in the day at a decline of ¼@1¾. After noon a reaction occurred, the decline was recovered, and the market closed strong at nearly the highest prices of the day. The principal dealings were in Lake Shore, which was an exception to the general early decline; Union Pacific, Western Union and St. Paul. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 121,000 shares, of which 42,000 were Lake Shore, 17,300 Western Union, 7,600 Union Pacific, 7,600 Lackawanna, 7,200 New York Central, 7,900 St. Paul, 6,700 Pacific Mail, and 5,300 Ohio. Michigan Central advanced from 86¼ to 92¾.

The Express says the collections in the dry goods trade are very much better this year than last. One of the leading houses report that thus far in January they average seven per cent. better than in January last.

Governments—6's, coupons, 1881, 117⅝; 5 20's, '62, 114⅜; do '64, 116⅛; do. '65, 117½; do. new, 11 6⅝; do. '67, 117¾; do. '68, 117¾; new 5's, 112⅞; 10 40's, 113⅜. Currency 6's, 115.

*State Bonds*—Missouri, 93¼; Tennessee, old, 80¾; do. new, 80¾; Virginia, new, 49; do. old, 42; North Carolina, old, 28; do. new, 16.

*Stocks*—Canton, 75; Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Quicksilver, 29; Adams Express, 95; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 69; American Express, 61¾; United States Express, 69¾; Pacific Mail, 41¾; New York Central, 103¾; Erie, 47¾; do. preferred, 71; Harlem, 125; do. preferred, 119; Michigan Central, 91¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89¾; Northwestern common, 69¾; do preferred, 72¾; Rock Island, 106; New Jersey Central, 102¾; St. Paul, 47¾; do. preferred, 72¾; Toledo & Wabash, 74; do. preferred, 70; Ft. Wayne, 91¾; Terre Haute, 13½; do. preferred, 33; Chicago & Alton, 103½; do. preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 24¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 77; Burlington & Quincy, 105½; Lake Shore, 84¾; Panama, 31¾; Illinois Central, 100; Union Pacific, 35; Central Pacific, 95¾; Union, 85¾; Hartford & Erie, 2¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 105¾.

LONDON, January 26—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 5 1 16 per cent., which is 7 16 below the Bank of England rate. Consols, 92¾@93¼; 5-20s '65, 108; do '67, 108¾; 10 40's, 103¾; new 5's, 106¾; New York Central, 95; Erie, 43¼@43½; do preferred, 69¾.

PARIS, January 26.—Rentes 58f 37½c.

### Live Stock.

NEW YORK January 26.—Beeves: receipts yesterday and to-day 6,220 head, making 9,500 for the week, against 7,220 last week; quality mixed and unusually fair; demand good, but under large arrivals prices fell about 1c; a number of car loads remained unsold; exportation: 750 cattle and 1,200 carcasses; 9¾@10¾c for common to ordinary nat ves; 10¾@11¾c for medium to fair; 11¾@11¾c for good to strictly prime. Sheep and lambs: fresh offerings 10,190 head, against 26,100 for the week, against 21,000 last week; but the market was dull, making all former prices. The market weakened towards the close, and the last transactions were at a decline of ½@¾c; a lot of really poor sheep were shown; several car loads of unusually good; prices ranged from 6¾c to 7½c. Arrivals for the week, against 27,370 for week before, 24,000 for the week, against 27,370 for week before; 24,000 for last week; five steady at 8¾c for city dressed and 6¾@7¾c for country dressed.

PHILADELPHIA January 26 — Beef cattle dull; receipts 2,500; fair to good, 6¾@7¾c; common $4@5. Sheep 5@6c. Hogs dull; receipts 5,000; common $4@5.50. Sheep firmer at $6.50@6.75.

## COMMERCIAL.

**Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.**

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 26, 1874.

APPLES—The arrivals continue small, the weather rendering it dangerous to make shipments, but the supply is still equal to the demand, which is light and restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants. Sales in a regular way at $2.50@3 ₱ brl. for common to fair, and $3.50@4 for good to choice—an occasional small sale of fancy at $4.50.

APPLE BUTTER—The arrivals have fallen off perceptibly, but there is a very fair supply and prices remain about as last quoted, ranging from 65 to 75c ₱ gall n.

ASHES—Trade continues very dull, and there is no life doing that we omit quotations.

BACON—Sales continue quite dull, but prices remain unchanged. We continue former quotations: X ₱ per lb. to the country, and $8 to the city: XX, $10; India Ale, $11. Half bris. in regular proportion.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues dull, and we omit prices as we out of season; 3¾@3¾c ₱ lb.

BRANS—The market was quiet during the past week, most of the trade being pretty well stocked, but prices have undergone no change; $20@ 2.25 ₱ bushel as to quality.

BROOM CORN—There is a continued fair demand, receipts, however, for small lots, and while the market is firmer, prices remain as last quoted 6@6¾c for red, 7@8 for green and 9@10 for hurl.

BUTTER—Continues very dull; some few sales have been made recently at 32@33 cents per pound, although some holders are still holding for 35c. It has been accumulating for some time past and parties generally were anxious to realize.

CHEESE—There has been a perceptible increase in the arrivals during the past week, which may be attributed to the fact that prices were higher than in the east, hence western shippers have commenced to ship to the eastern markets. We are one or two purchases having actually been made in New York, to be brought here and sold in this market, which is something that does not often occur. Sales are being made as follows: 10@13 for common to fair, 20@ 22 for medium to good and 23@28 for prime to choice. The general impression among dealers is that the prices named here are sustained, and shippers should make a note of this.

CARBON OIL—Is firm and bi her in sympathy with the raw material, although there is no perceptible improvement in the demand; standard brands quotable at 13@13½ by the car load, 20@21c additional for small lots. Blaine 25.

CANNED GOODS—The market continues dull, but prices remain about as last quoted, as follows: Peaches, 2 lb cans $2.25@2.50; 2 lbs. do. $3@3.25; Tomatoes, 2 lb cans $2.25@2.50; Corn, $2 @2.25.

CHEESE—There is a continued good jobbing demand and a firmer market, but no quotable change in rates, since the date of our last report. We continue to quote Ohio factory, in a jobbing way, at 15@15½c; New York 15½@16. For other brands, such as Nutmeg and Young America, 17 @18c. There is little or no call for castle on soft cheese, and it is hard to dispose of at any price.

BAGGING—Penn Mill two bushel bags, 35c; two and one-half bushel, 42; three bushel, 50.

BROOMS—Following are the factory prices: No. 2, $2 per dozen; No. 3, $2.50; No. 4, $3; No. 5, $3.25. No. 6, $3.50. Carpet Brooms, $4. Toy Brooms at $1.50@2. Whisks, $1.30@2. In a jobbing way, from store, 25 to 37½c per dozen additional.

COPPER—Following are the card rates, cash as reported by Park & Co.: Bright Copper, 13 lb. sheets and upward, 35c. Braziers' Copper, 10, 11 and 12 lb. sheets, 33c. Braziers' Copper, 9 lb. and less. Tea Circles: under 8 in. diameter, 33c. Circles, 8 in. diameter and over, 41c. Segment and Pattern Sheets, 38c. Sheathing Copper, 14 oz. 48 in., 33c. Bolt Cop

COUNTRY LARD—@22½ ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Are selling in a regular way at 7@8 ₱ brl. according to quality.

COKE—Trade is still reported in an unsatis factory condition, and an effort is being made to get a well-defined A 1 large coke, by leading firms engaged in the business, with a view to maintaine to enable manufacturers to work more in harmony, and place the business on a better and more satisfactory basis. We continue to quote at $3@3.25 per ton, free on cars in Pittsburgh, which, it is said, leaves little or no margin for manufacturers.

CEMENT AND LIME—Rosendale cement, $4.50 ₱ barrel; Louisville, $2.50; Cumberland, $2.50. Lime—Chestnut and white, Toledo and Fremont, $2 ₱ barrel; Calcined Plaster—best quality, $2.50; Hartman, $1.75.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS.—Penn Mill A. No. 14-4 Sheeting, 11½c. Nonatook, 11c. Pittsburgh Wanting, 10¼c. Juniata, 10c. Lonsdale, 11c. White Carpet Chain, fine, 35c. Colored, 40c. Cotton Batting, 16. Cotton Twine, 33.

CRACKERS—Wholesale N. Y. Water, 7. Oysters, 6¾@7. Soda, 7. Soda Extra, 9½. Butter, 7. Boston Extra, 9¾. Scotch Biscuit, 11½. Gin ger Snaps, 9. Hard Times, 10. Graham, 9. Oatmeal, 9.

CORDAGE & ROPE—Manilla rope, ¾ inch in diameter and upwards, 17¾ cents, ¾, 18c; ½, and 5-16, 19c; tarred hemp and lath yarn, 12c; sash hay and leather twine, 18½. Sisal rope—¾ and 1-16 in. diameter 18½c. ½, 16 c in. and upwards. 15½c. Manilla and spoke twine, 35c. Manilla and cables—hawser laid, 17½c. do. bolt rope and yarn, 19c. Sand pump rope, 17c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is active demand for Apples, and with a very limited supply, prices are firm and higher; may be quoted at 9@10c. as to quality. Peaches at 9@9½c, lower grades, 3@6, as to quality.

EGGS—The arrivals have fallen off considerably of late, but the supply still seems to be considerably in excess of the demand, since the date of our last weekly report, prices have further declined; we now quote at 22@25 for fresh, and 18@20 for pickled. Shipping buyers say that it is difficult to dispose of the latter at any price, while others predict an early improvement in the demand for the former. There has not been such a large supply of pickled eggs in this market in the winter season for years, if ever.

FIRE BRICK—Trade is improving and prices are firmer but unchanged. Woodland, $50; Kyle, $45; Bolivar, $35; West Virginia, $18.

FLOUR—The market has been very quiet during the past week, at least it was so reported by dealers, but prices are firm and fully sustained; we continue to quote spring wheat flours, $5.25@5.75, as to quality; Superfine for choice Minnesotas red winters, $5.25@5.50; white, $5@5.25. The receipts continue liberal, and nearly all the leading houses have a good and well assorted supply on hand. Rye Flour is in sympathy with Rye at 5.50@6.00 ₱ brl.

FEATHERS—In light supply but the demand is quiet. Fair and prime Geese, 40@45c, as to quality. No. 1 live geese, 67@68 wholesale, and 70@75c additional in a jobbing way.

GAME—Venison continues very dull,—some dealers report it very dull at any price, hence, it is almost to quote. Rabbits at $1.25@1.50 ₱ dozen. Squirrels, 50@75. Prairie Chickens and Pheasants, $2.37½@3.50. It is probable the change in the weather will produce an increased demand, that is for good fresh receipts, but old stock will be difficult to dispose of.

GRAIN—There is little or no Wheat coming in excepting that which is consigned to the mills, hence, there is little or none changing hands in this market, and in the absence of sales, Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter may be quoted at $1.60@1.65, and $1.70@1.75 for white. Millers have to depend almost entirely upon the west for supplies, and they report that it is difficult to obtain there, not in consequence of scarcity, but because the country people hold it; such a bad condition that it in next to impossible to move it. The arrivals of Corn have fallen off considerably, although prices are nominally higher: 52@55c, as to quality. Ear Corn is in small demand and selling readily at 70@ 75; new shelled at 70@75, and of 75@78. There is some inquiry for Rye, and the market is nominally firm at 85c. There is little or no demand for Barley here, and there is none offering in this market except from the west, where it has been quoted from $1.30@1.40. No. 2 spring quoted at $1.58@1.60 in Chicago.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The rates seem to be extraordinarily high, but the statistical position shows great strength, and points to still higher values. In the three months ending December 31rd the average monthly shipments from Rio to the United States amounted to 84,939 bags against 136,893 bags for the corresponding months of the previous year, while the shipments to Europe fell from 64,355 bags to 14,800, making the average monthly shipments to all points about one-half below the previous annual date. The quantity now afloat for this country is about fifty thousand bags, which, with the twenty thousand bags now in first hands, will give us about twenty days consumption, in second and third hands there is a variety of Coffees of all descriptions. These statistics show a scarcity of the bean in this country, and the light daily receipts at Rio, 2,810 bags, fully confirm all the early reports of a short crop in Brazil, which was estimated at one million bags, the full crop being at least two million five hundred bags. The daily receipts at Rio at this season should be at least five thousand bags. In view of these facts and figures, the importers and large owners are of the opinion that Coffee will go much higher as the season progresses, and we can discover no good reason why their judgement may not be verified, and that in the near future. Sugar—The market is advancing, and it is not improbable that refined will go ¼ higher than our quotations of to day. Molasses—Firm, with light stock of New Orleans in this market. Syrups in good demand at unchanged figures. Rice—Still for Carolina, and higher figures anticipated.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾; Standard A, 11¾; Ex. C, 11; Circle C, 10¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¼; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 23@24; good to prime, 19@22; fair, 28@30, Roasted 1 pound packages, 26c; loose, 24½.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 70@75c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65, lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 8@8¼c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ ₱ cans, $1.50 ₱ dozen; ½ do, $3.25. Royal, ¼ ₱ cans, $1.50; ½ do, $3 ₱ dozen.

OAT MEAL—Per keg, $4.50; per barrel, $8.50. Pearl Barley, Nos. 3 and 4, 6¾c ₱ lb.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 28 cents; Grain Allspice, 20 cents; whole Cloves, 50 cents; Cassia, 40c; Nutmegs, $1.65. Ground spices in 1 pound cans, Mustard, 38c; Allspice, 25c; Cinnamon, 35c; Ginger, 30c; Cloves, 5.0; Cayenne Pepper, 35c. White Pepper, 40c.

CANDLES—Mould Candles, 12c; Stearine, 14 Star do., 19.

SOAPS—Babbitt's soap, 10; Bell's Buffalo Soap, $6.75 per box; Procter & Gamble's German, 7½; Extra wax, 7c; Superior, 6c; Woman's Friend, 5½; Old Rosin, 5c; Scrubbing, 4c.

SUNDRIES—Turkey Prunes, 15 cents; Currants, 7¾@8c; Layer Raisins, $2.25 ₱ box; Valencia Raisins, new, 13c ₱ lb; Wine Vinegar, imported, 35c; Cider Vinegar, 18 to 20c; Shot, $2.20. Pennsylvania Extra Wax, 7c. Starch: Gloss, 6½; Kingsford's, 8½; Old Rosin, 5c; Scrubbing, 4c.

Cured Dried Beef, 16½. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8½c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10½c. Mess Pork, $16.75 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 10½. Do, half bbls, 11c. Do. bbls 11¾. Do, in 3 lb. cadd ies, 12¾c. Do in 1 lb. packages, 13¼c. Do in 5 lb. pails 13¾c ₱ pound. Do, in 2 pails, 13. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¾. Do, in 5 2 pails, 13¾c. Ham Sausage, 15. Bologna Sausage, 10.

PICKLES—Mediums containing 1,200 pickles, $5.50@6 ₱ brl; small, 2,300 pickles, $4@4½; Gherkins, 1,500 pickles, $11@12; large, 800 pickles, $9; half bris, $5.50@6.

PAINTS—Following are the current rates Brandon Yellow, 2@3 cents. Blue Prussian Blue, Chrome 2@5c. Green Chromo 14@18. Green Paris, 30@35c. Green Verditter 17@20c. Green Vermilion, 2@3c. Lamp Black 7@8c. Lamp Black Germantown, 13@15c. Mineral Paints, 4@6c. Mineral Paints, 2@3c. Spanish Brown, 1½@2½c. Venetian Red American, 2½@3½c. Venetian Red, English, 4@4½c.

PEAS—$1.65@1.75 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—The market continues quiet, but with a steady demand, prices are fully sustained; prime Do. and Blows are being sold at $1.10@1.25 ₱ bushel in a jobbing way, and $1.12@1.15 by the carload.

POULTRY—Continues dull, not withstanding the change in the weather, but prices remain unchanged. Dressed Chickens, 10@12 Ducks, 12@14. Turkeys, 15@16. Geese, 8@10

SEEDS—Flax Seed is scarce and in demand, and prices are higher; we now quote at $2. There is a slight movement in Clover and Timothy seeds, and the former may be quoted at $5.25@ 5.75, and the latter at $3.50@3.75.

SALT—Quoted at $1.50 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85@2 in a jobbing way.

TALLOW—Quoted at 6½@7.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.06@1.06 ₱ gallon.

WHITE LEAD—Continues dull, as usual this is at this season of the year, and we reduce our quotations half a cent ₱ lb strictly pure, in ton lots, at 11 cents. Saturday's jobbing trade, in 25 lb packages, one half to one cent ₱ pound additional.

WOOL—There is not much wool remaining in the hands of growers in this section of the country, and as a general thing those who are still holding for higher prices have followed the lead of that dealers can do nothing with them; it is true, there is still some "cullings" in first hands, but these are not wanted at any price, and we continue to quote at 48@50c per lb, according to quality. The eastern markets are reported steady and fairly active; manufacturers are reported as taking all the desirable grades at full rates, and the general outlook is favorable for holders.

WINDOW GLASS—The market remains substantially as noted in our last report; but few orders are coming in, and manufacturers are likely to fill what few they are getting for want of stock. In regard to starting up the outlook is no better, apparently, as both sides seem determined to hold out. Manufacturers are emphatic in the declaration that they will not start up unt i the men are satisfied to go to work at the reduced wages.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop Pails, $2.35 three hoop do, $2.65. No. 1 three hoop tubs $10.50. No. 2 three hoop Tubs, $9.50. No. 3 two hoop tubs, $8.50. Plain Washboards, per dozen $2.50. Crimp, $2.75.

### ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, January 26, 1874.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale to day, the names of the owners, and other particulars in regard to the market, reported especially for the GAZETTE:

ARRIVALS OF CATTLE BY RAIL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J R & R B Alsdorf, Bellaire | 1 | car |
| S Lango | 1 | " |
| Jas Fondree, Bellaire | 1 | " |
| Chas Shomaker | 1 | " |
| P Lynn | 1 | " |
| J P Hoaglam, Sharon | 1 | " |
| G Cramer, Salem | 1 | " |
| Hafly & W Orrville | 1 | " |
| Read & Trimble, Orrville | 1 | " |
| A Campbell, Ind anapolis | 1 | " |
| Campbell & M. Marion | 1 | " |
| Holmes & Lee, Nevada | 1 | " |
| " " Fort Wayne | 2 | " |
| Greenwald & K., Chicago | 5 | " |
| Rothchilds and H. Chicago | 4 | " |
| Varner and M. Chicago | 2 | " |
| Monoshine and Sonnberg, Chicago | 3 | " |
| Shamberg and L. Chicago | 2 | " |
| D Sherrick, Canton | 1 | " |
| Col Kendall, East Liberty | 1 | " |
| Jacob Neely, East Liberty | 1 | " |
| Total | 37 | |

DRIVEN IN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Beeler | 4 | James Hanlin 12 |
| M Pfinner | 9 | M Hines 8 |
| Gus Fiedler | 14 | Hartman 14 |
| S Lowenstein & Co | 15 | J Shamberg 30 |
| Total | 103 | |

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

The most noticeable feature we have to record, to start off with, was the very decided falling off in the supply; the whole number on sale footed up 345 head, whereas last Monday, if we remember correctly, there were 1,158, a difference of 263 head. It would naturally be expected, in view of the diminished offerings and cold weather, that the market would have been quick and strong, that sellers would have had no difficulty in closing out and at better prices than those of last week, but such was not the case. Nearly all the regular salesmen reported the market as having opened tame and dragged all the way through, although last week's prices were generally sustained; the average quality was hardly as good as that of last Monday, and even the very best cattle moved slowly and we consider that some very good steers are having been left over. The great proportion of the best butcher cattle were from Chicago, and were sold to have come more than those on sale last week, yet owners were unable to obtain better rates, and, viewing it from this stand point, the market was unsatisfactory under the former circumstances. Common and medium stock, such as is usually shipped, in from Ohio and Indiana and driven in from the all ining country, from what we could learn, done well enough for owners and we think the most of them made a little money but the regular dealers, we refer to those who own what cattle they sell here, nearly all reported that they were disappointed in the market, that it was not what they expected it would be, part clarify as the supply was scarcly up to an average.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra butcher cattle | 6.75@7.00 |
| Prime to cher cattle | 6.25@6.50 |
| Medium to good | 5.50@6.00 |
| Common to fair | 5.00@5.25 |
| Old cows, bulls stags | 3.00@4.00 |

Nicholas Carr sold 14 prime yearlings, averaging 1,000 pounds each, to M. Hoffman, of Beaver county, Ohio, at prices ranging from 5 to 5¼, and Mr. Read had three very fine bulls averaging about 1600 pounds, for which he obtained 5 cents.

FRESH COWS.

There was a very fair supply to-day some 25 or 30, they were mostly of the sealawag order; good milkers sell readily enough and bringyery full rates, but these sealawags, which constitute the great bulk of the offerings, are very dull. Quotations may be fairly given at $25 to $75, and cheese are about the extremes of the market.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The total number on sale to day footed up 645 head, against close on to 1,000 last Monday. Quality, as a general rule, common to fair, and sold readily enough and at very full rates, say 6@6¾c, but medium were dull. There appeared to be but two classes of buyers, one for the best grades and the other for sealawags. The former would not look at the medium and poor, and the latter were unwilling to buy un ess owners were satisfied to accept sealawag prices. There was but one bunch of lambs on sale, and it was disposed of at prices ranging from $1.70 to $4 per head—extra may be quoted at $4.50@5. The stock on hand was owned as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Goettman & Egis | 19 | W. Unger | 50 |
| J. Keefer | 110 | M. Flinner | 45 |
| P Sheltmantle | 56 | R. McCaslin | 135 |
| Adam Eckert | 350 | McMillan & Co. | 60 |
| Total | | | 645 |

HOGS.

The supply was light as compared with last Monday, yet it was pretty well up to the demand, and while the market was moderately active, and if anything the market was a shade firmer than the best possible change in prices. Sales were made in a retail way at 5¾@ 6¾ gross, according to quality.

### PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 26, 1874.

Oil has been very quiet and weak to-day, but prices were so irregular that it is difficult to give satisfactory quotations; Parker dispatches quoted all the way from $1.35 up to $1.50 per bri. It is stated that some New York operators are endeavoring to bear the market; we do not know, however, that it is so, but it is certain that the feeling is not as strong as it was a few days since. Refined is also reported quiet and weaker, but nominally unchanged: 12¾@13 on cars here and 14 delivered in Philadelphia.

The market for barrels is quiet and unchanged; countries, $1.85; city make, $1.90.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| McKelvy | Vesta O W. | 388 |
| Stevenson | Indiana O. W. | 471 |
| McKelvy | Penn O. W. | 160 |
| H. & B. | Penn O. W | 471 |
| Stevenson | Liberty O. W | 474 |
| Bushnell | Keystone O. W. | 3 8 |
| S evenson | Eagle O W. | 626 |
| Fisher Bros. | Central O. W. | 474 |
| Fisher Bros. | Citizens O W. | 616 |
| L and F. | Brilliant O. W. | 1,254 |
| L and F. | Brilliant O. W. | 1,262 |
| Duncan | American O. W. | 770 |
| Duncan | American O. W. | 385 |
| Total. | | 7,297 |

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, January 26, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand active and prices advanced at the opening, but the market closed dull, with the advance lost; No 1 spring $1.21¼ asked; spot $1.22¾ after February; No 2 spring $1.19@1.19½; rejected $1.12@1.13½. Corn: demand active and prices advanced, the market closing quiet, with most of the advance lost; No 2 mixed 36@36¼ cash; 36¾ after February; rejected 35@35¼. Oats: demand fair and prices advanced; No 2, 42¾c cash; 41¾ seller March. Rye: demand fair and market firm at 80c. No 1 Barley quiet; fall No 2, 65@70c; No 3 $1.04@1.50, according to location.

PROVISIONS—Pork active at $14.50@14.55 for February. Lard demand active and prices advanced; 9¼c cash. Bulk meats: demand dull and prices lower; sales 35c; short rib middles 7¾c, all loose; 3c more active March. Green meats firm, shoulders 5½c; middles 6¾c.

HOGS—Dressed steady at $6.25@6.30.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 95¼c.

**New York.**

NEW YORK, January 26.—Cotton dull and lower at 15¾c. Flour in moderate demand and buyers' favor; superfine western and St. $4.85@5.00; fancy do $5.10@5.25; extra No 1 spring $5.25@5.40; Minnesota extra $5.40@5.60; extra No 1 red winter $5.40@5.60; Ohio extra $5.40@5.60; extra No 1 do $5.60@5.80; extra No 1 Michigan $5.40@5.60; extra No 1 Indiana $5.40@5.60; extra No 1 Illinois $5.40@5.60; extra No 1 Wisconsin $5.40@5.60; extra No 1 Iowa $5.40@5.60; extra No 1 Missouri $5.40@5.60; extra No 1 Kentucky $5.60@5.80; extra No 1 Tennessee $5.60@5.80; extra No 1 Ohio $5.60@5.80; extra No 1 Michigan $5.60@5.80; extra No 1 Indiana $5.60@5.80; extra No 1 Illinois $5.60@5.80; extra No 1 Wisconsin $5.60@5.80; extra No 1 Iowa $5.60@5.80; extra No 1 Missouri $5.60@5.80; extra No 1 Kentucky $5.80@6.00; extra No 1 Tennessee $5.80@6.00; extra No 1 Ohio $5.80@6.00; extra No 1 Michigan $5.80@6.00; extra No 1 Indiana $5.80@6.00; extra No 1 Illinois $5.80@6.00; extra No 1 Wisconsin $5.80@6.00; extra No 1 Iowa $5.80@6.00; extra No 1 Missouri $5.80@6.00; extra No 1 Kentucky $6.00@6.25; extra No 1 Tennessee $6.00@6.25; extra No 1 Ohio $6.00@6.25; extra No 1 Michigan $6.00@6.25; extra No 1 Indiana $6.00@6.25; extra No 1 Illinois $6.00@6.25; extra No 1 Wisconsin $6.00@6.25; extra No 1 Iowa $6.00@6.25; extra No 1 Missouri $6.00@6.25; extra No 1 Kentucky $6.25@6.50; extra No 1 Tennessee $6.25@6.50; extra No 1 Ohio $6.25@6.50; extra No 1 Michigan $6.25@6.50; extra No 1 Indiana $6.25@6.50; extra No 1 Illinois $6.25@6.50; extra No 1 Wisconsin $6.25@6.50; extra No 1 Iowa $6.25@6.50; extra No 1 Missouri $6.25@6.50; extra No 1 Kentucky $6.50@6.75; extra No 1 Tennessee $6.50@6.75; extra No 1 Ohio $6.50@6.75; extra No 1 Michigan $6.50@6.75; extra No 1 Indiana $6.50@6.75; extra No 1 Illinois $6.50@6.75; extra No 1 Wisconsin $6.50@6.75; extra No 1 Iowa $6.50@6.75; extra No 1 Missouri $6.50@6.75; extra No 1 Kentucky $6.75@7.00; extra No 1 Tennessee $6.75@7.00; extra No 1 Ohio $6.75@7.00; extra No 1 Michigan $6.75@7.00; extra No 1 Indiana $6.75@7.00; extra No 1 Illinois $6.75@7.00; extra No 1 Wisconsin $6.75@7.00; extra No 1 Iowa $6.75@7.00; extra No 1 Missouri $6.75@7.00; extra No 1 Kentucky $7.00@7.25; extra No 1 Tennessee $7.00@7.25; extra No 1 Ohio $7.00@7.25; extra No 1 Michigan $7.00@7.25; extra No 1 Indiana $7.00@7.25; extra No 1 Illinois $7.00@7.25; extra No 1 Wisconsin $7.00@7.25; extra No 1 Iowa $7.00@7.25; extra No 1 Missouri $7.00@7.25; extra No 1 Kentucky $7.25@7.50; extra No 1 Tennessee $7.25@7.50; extra No 1 Ohio $7.25@7.50; extra No 1 Michigan $7.25@7.50; extra No 1 Indiana $7.25@7.50; extra No 1 Illinois $7.25@7.50; extra No 1 Wisconsin $7.25@7.50; extra No 1 Iowa $7.25@7.50; extra No 1 Missouri $7.25@7.50; extra No 1 Kentucky $7.50@7.75; extra No 1 Tennessee $7.50@7.75; extra No 1 Ohio $7.50@7.75; extra No 1 Michigan $7.50@7.75; extra No 1 Indiana $7.50@7.75; extra No 1 Illinois $7.50@7.75; extra No 1 Wisconsin $7.50@7.75; extra No 1 Iowa $7.50@7.75; extra No 1 Missouri $7.50@7.75; extra No 1 Kentucky $7.75@8.00; extra No 1 Tennessee $7.75@8.00; extra No 1 Ohio $7.75@8.00; extra No 1 Michigan $7.75@8.00; extra No 1 Indiana $7.75@8.00; extra No 1 Illinois $7.75@8.00; extra No 1 Wisconsin $7.75@8.00; extra No 

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1874.


BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

CITY SOLICITOR BIGELOW gave an opinion to Councils, yesterday, that under the election law, pending before the legislature, the election proposed for the Third Tuesday in February is entirely legal.

SENATOR MORTON seems likely to give very special prominence to the transportation and railroad question by his speech in Congress to-morrow. It is a very important subject, and next to that of finance, deserves more attention than any question pending in Congress. Senator Morton naturally represents the cheap transportation interest, coming, as he does, from the West. But his grasp and ability will lead him to deal fairly with the question in all its phases.

THE Democratic nominee for the Mayoralty of Philadelphia has declined the nomination, thus opening the door for a new arrangement. Mr. Biddle is spoken of by the press of that city as an estimable gentleman, but he was beaten by Mayor Stokely at the election two years ago, and would certainly have been beaten again had he remained on the ticket. What the new deal will be remains to be seen. The reformers are trying to control the nomination, but the Democrats are not likely to agree to the plan proposed.

WE ARE gratified that the Senate indicates a purpose to know why General Van Buren was nominated Consul to a prominent Japanese port, before it confirm him. It will be remembered that he was put out of the Vienna Commissionership, and has since been engaged in a violent controversy with Secretary Fish on the subject. A Congressional investigation of that affair has been threatened, when suddenly the corrupt Commissioner is named Consul! This ought not to pass. Either he was properly dismissed from the Commissionership, or he was not. If he was, he does not deserve a Consulate. If he was not, Secretary Fish and Minister Jay need looking after. The Senate should develop the facts.

THE Democracy will show their hand in our Municipal affairs to-day. There seems to be much conjecture as to whether they will nominate a ticket, or merely put themselves in an attitude to invite proposals. There are all sorts of rumors current on the subject. One is, that confident of a Republican division, they will nominate a full ticket, expecting to be able to carry it. Another is, that they wish to secure an equitable division of the offices,—they being willing to enact the part of the Syro-Phœnician woman, and take the crumbs that shall fall from the children's table,—the Controllership being the exact crumb they are said to want. Still another is, that they will organize, appoint a City Committee, and defer nominations till they see what the Republicans do,—the object being to come in with a citizens' ticket, if all is not right. We presume these several little games have their respective adherents, and that it will depend on who are strongest which will be allowed supremacy. Thus we wait their operations to-day with considerable interest.

WE notice that two causes are assigned, one by an English and another by an American journal, for the famine in Bengal. The English journal ascribes it to the small rice supply from this country of late years, and the American fathers it on the "Indian policy" of exporting rice from a country where it is largely used for food. Both are doubtless correct; but the showing thus hinted at, as regards this country, is worthy of notice. In 1850 215,313,097 pounds of rice were raised in the United States—96½ per cent. of it in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana. In 1870 the product had fallen off to 73,683,031 distributed among the States named, but in a different ratio from what it was in 1850. In 1869 we sent abroad 75,373,000 pounds of rice, as against 403,835 pounds in 1873, while our import in 1872 was 74,642,631, and more in 1873. This points out very clearly one cause of the Bengal famine; but it also shows that we have allowed a very important article of export to fall off in a ruinous degree. Whether other articles have been substituted we do not know—certainly cotton has not. The showing is a bad one.

THE remains of Napoleon have been laid to rest, amid impressive ceremonies, "in the soil of France," in the little chapel provided by the liberality of Victoria at Chiselhurst. The expectation of yet removing them to the banks of the Seine, and placing them beside the remains of the Great Emperor, under the dome of the Invalides, is evidently cherished by Empress and Prince Imperial. And why not? Could anything be more unpromising than the death and burial of the uncle—at Longwood—as regards such an ultimate destiny of his mortal remains? A Bourbon on the throne; and France apparently quiet and happy under the government of an opposing dynasty. Yet, so it was—that with ceremonies of the most imposing character, the removal was made. Why not thus remove the nephew? Is there not a kindly feeling toward him? May not animosities die away in his case, as in that of his uncle? May not his dynasty be again represented on the throne? Stranger things have happened, and we look upon it as one of the certainties of the future that the Emperor will be laid to rest in the Invalides.

### *FREE BANKING.*

We are gratified to be able to announce that the Committee on Commerce and Banking have authorized a bill granting the privilege of free banking. The bill that will be presented requires banks, operating under the law, to keep a deposit of five per cent. with the Treasury for the redemption of notes, and are privileged to make daily exchanges of notes for legal tenders. The paying of interest on deposits is prohibited. The Postal Savings Bank scheme was practically killed. At this writing we have not the details of the proposed bill sufficiently full to permit of extended comment. We congratulate the country, however, on the promise contained in this bill, as far as outlined, of elastic currency, the benefit of which will be beyond calculation.

### *THE CURRENCY STRUGGLE.*

The bill legalizing the $44,000,000 is not likely to satisfy either party in Congress, as to currency expansion. It is understood that those who oppose any increase of currency, were chiefly instrumental in reporting the bill referred to, in the hope that it would check any further agitation of the subject, but also that the issue already made might be legalized. Those favoring currency increase, have accepted it as an entering wedge merely, and as a measure of immediate necessity, but not as one that fully meets the demands of the future. On both sides, therefore, it is regarded as a temporary expedient, that has little to do with the real question at issue.

It is undeniable that just at the present, we have currency enough. The Treasury of the United States is receiving enough, just now to meet its current demands, and the volume of currency has been slightly reduced within a few days. So much is evident. But all this does not touch the question of future needs. We always had a surplus of currency at this season of the year, and on until spring, when the activity of business gradually absorbs it,—and from May there is usually a gradual tightening until in August and September and the early Fall months, there is an absolute pressure. This is what the legislation of Congress should contemplate. It was the stringency of the crop moving period that brought on the panic, and the danger of a similar disaster is what must be avoided. Any temporary expedient, that fails to comprehend the great fact of a Fall stringency, will utterly fail to realize the needs of the country.

We hope this subject will be properly dealt with. We do not advocate wild and erratic measures. We fully comprehend that at the present, with business but partially active, and the demand but moderate, as compared with active times, there is enough currency for practical purposes. But we also know that in the Fall there will be a demand for more currency than the country has. We urge Congress to give the necessary elasticity to our system. This the $44,000,000 bill does not do.

### *THE CENTENNIAL.*

The intimation that the President is preparing a message to Congress, urging an appropriation in aid of the Centennial Exhibition, will be received with gratification in every part of the country. It is now well understood that the exhibition will be, in reality, a national institution, as regards its aim and control, and international in the scope of its privileges and displays. It will comprise our first effort, worth the name, of meeting Europe, in the great work of exhibiting the evidences of progress in the industry of the world. For both these reasons, it is entirely proper that the Government should make a liberal appropriation. And it should be made promptly. Now is, particularly, the time of need. The people of this country will not, so far in advance, pay large sums into the treasury of the Commissioners, as years must elapse before any return benefit can be received. Yet now, the most important work of preparation must be carried forward. Buildings must be erected, and general preparations, involving large expense, must be made.

The selection of Philadelphia as the place for holding the exhibition, is so palpably proper, that the jealousy that was at first displayed has melted away, and cordial co-operation and words of cheer, come from all parts of the country. We know of no hostility, as regards the place or the enterprise at the present, but on the contrary, there is a feeling of cordial good will manifested on every side. Congress will only respond to the general feeling, if it shall make a liberal appropriation to the Centennial, available on such terms as it may deem proper to prescribe. We are confident that an appropriation will be made, but hope that it will be liberal, as it should be. The reputation of the country is involved in the enterprise, and if the Emperor of Austria could assume some $5,000,000 in giving success to its great Exposition, the Government of this country can certainly bestow an equal sum in carrying into effect our great Centennial. We hope to hear of a prompt and liberal response to the President's request.

### *LIVINGSTONE DEAD.*

Our news columns contain, this morning, the sad intelligence that Livingstone, the great African explorer, is dead. The intelligence comes by way of Zanzibar and London, and is, doubtless, correct. He died at the encampment of his expedition, Unyamiebe, of dysentery. Thus, in the country of his explorations and toils, he has passed away, while yet engaged in labors to which his life has been devoted. Whether he had accomplished the researches which Stanley represented him as engaged in, we do not yet know. The location of his death seems to convey the idea that he was making his way toward Zanzibar, and hence home. If so, it argues the completion of the labors which Stanley reported him to need three years to accomplish. Thus he had completed his work, and has ended his life. We sincerely hope his journals are preserved, that the record of his discoveries may be given to the world.

We have no need to dwell, in detail, on the incidents of his life. The following brief telegraphic summary, embraces the mention of its leading features: He was born at Blantyre, near Glasgow, about 1815. He worked in a cotton factory in his youth. Having studied medicine and theology, with an intention to labor as a missionary, he was sent by the London Missionary Society to South Africa in 1840. He labored and traveled in the interior of Africa for sixteen years, and made important discoveries for which the Geographical Society awarded him a gold medal. He returned to England in 1856, and published an interesting work entitled "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa." In 1858 he again went to Africa as consul, with a view to explore the river Zambesi, to promote the production of cotton, and to open commercial intercourse with the natives of that region. He returned to England in 1864, and about the end of 1865 published a "Narrative of an Expedition to Zambesi." He set out again for Africa in 1865. Various rumors were current of his death, but the Stanley expedition discovered him, and relieved his wants.

Livingstone illustrates the grandness of devoting one's life to a great purpose. His aim was that of benevolence, but it took a large scope. He sought to open up a knowledge of the country to which he was sent to the civilized world, that he might thereby enlist Christian sympathy and effort in behalf of its people. He succeeded above all others; but in the issue, died. His name will be cherished as one of the most indomitable laborers in the field of missionary and geographical research.

### LOUIS KOSSUTH.

**The Report That He is Poor Denied.**

Mr. Louis Ruttkay, who says he is a cousin of Louis Kossuth, writes to the Chicago *Tribune*, from Des Moines, Iowa, correcting the statements published by a Frankfort paper respecting his present condition and surroundings. He says he is in frequent communication with Kossuth, and adds:

"Kossuth does not advertise for or give lessons in languages, for two best reasons in the world; there is no need he should, and he does not feel inclined. He is, I am happy to say, very far removed from indigence, having enough of his own to live upon properly but comfortably and pleasantly; not to mention his two sons, who, instead of being dead, are in good health, and with him—both grown to manhood—and who, in their capacity of civil engineers, earn largely more than sufficient for their individual support, and are but too glad, to share what they have with their beloved and respected father. His hair is entirely white, that is true; but his health is excellent, indeed, remarkable for one in his seventy-second year, and he still bears the outward marks of a hale, hearty man. He is by no means forgotten by his countrymen; on the contrary, though not in accord with the late accommodation between Hungary and Austria, he is continually receiving the most gratifying and tender tokens of their unchanged affection for, and unshaken confidence in, him. He is not lonely and deserted. So far from it he has all the company he cares for, and even more, for he has lately drifted into the habit, not uncommon among the studious, of unduly secluding himself from the general caller. The whole tenor of the conversation attributed to Kossuth is a palpable fraud to whoever is at all conversant with his circumstance, or has any real appreciation of his character. Old in years he is, but still fresh and unbroken in body and spirit, and grateful, deeply grateful, for the sympathy shown him, especially in this country, for his endeavors in his country's behalf; and whatever of individual misfortune to himself has resulted therefrom, he has ever been too proud to court pity or commiseration.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE total wealth of Maine, valued on a cash basis, is $242,808,688, an increase of $17,985,828, since 1870.

THE total deposits in the British Post-office Savings Banks, since they were established, have been $320,000,000.

ST. LOUIS now sits on twenty square miles of territory, but a charter is pending by which she will stretch herself over 424 square miles.

IN Liverpool, England, there are 218 attorneys, 41 barristers, 18 newspapers, 218 physicians, 196 printers, 22 press reporters, 75 auctioneers, 23 bankers, 395 beer houses, 2,923 victuallers, 361 druggists, 1,397 brokers and 6,742 grocers.

AN unofficial estimate of the population of New Orleans, compiled by the publisher of the Directory for 1874, gives a total of 230,985, an increase of 30,567 over the census of 1870. This, if correct, proves it larger than Cincinnati, and makes it the eighth city in the Union, or next in size to Boston.

COMMUNISM has received a blow in its stronghold. The Oneida Community has voted to each of its feminine members a yearly allowance for pin money. It is evident that having gew-gaws in common is a little beyond the powers of even "perfectionists." The system that has managed to crush so thoroughly a mother's love for her own child cannot, it seems, crush a woman's love for her own finery.

THE three foot narrow gauge railroad system is rapidly becoming popular in this country, and but few people are aware of the fact that since it came in vogue, during the last three or four years, no less than 1,445½ miles of narrow gauge railway have been built in this country and in Canada, which roads, when completed, will have a mileage of 4,562½ miles, while there are 1,291 miles under construction.

THE city of Berlin has definitely obtained the money required for purchasing the English water works in the Prussian capital as a loan from the German empire. The sum for which this loan is contracted amounts to 10,000,000 thalers. It will be paid over direct to the English stockholders, being appropriated from the German government's deposits at the Bank of England. This will save the city a great expense, as it is calculated that 10,000,000 in gold would require no less than six entire railway trains for their removal.

THE receipts of tea in Great Britain have steadily fallen off during the last three years, although the consumption has increased. The decrease has been in the trade in tea with the Continent of Europe, whose buyers are now making direct shipments from China. The consumption in the United Kingdom in 1871 amounted to 123,500,000 pounds; in 1872 it increased to 127,750,000 pounds, and reached in 1873 132,000,000 pounds. The exports of tea from the United Kingdom were, in 1871, 41,000,000 pounds; in 1872, 38,500,000 pounds, and in 1873, 37,500,000 pounds.

OF the people who die in our cities, a trifle more than half are children under five years or age. The diseases that cause this infant mortality are many, but their causes are few. Roughly stated, they are bad ventilation, defective drainage, and adulterated milk. The landowners, who build air-tight tenement-houses, the city that leaves its sewerage undug and its parks unopened, and the dairymen who feed their cows on garbage and then dilute the poisoned milk they yield—these three unite to play Herod and cause the modern slaughter of the innocents. It is not strange that so many children die; the only wonder is that more of them do not give up the ghost of life fairly to their living bodies. "Man's inhumanity to man" is bad enough, but man's barbarity to children is worse.

SOME fellow who has overtaxed his digestive faculties, discourses as follows on apple pies:

I loath, abhor, detest despise,
Abominate, dried apple pies!
I like good bread, I like good meat,
Or anything that is fit to eat,
But of all poor grubs beneath the skies,
The poorest is dried apple pies.
Give me the toothpicks on the eyes,
In preference to dried apple pies.

The farmer takes his gnarliest fruit,
Wormy, bitter, and hard, to boot:—
Then leaves the hulls to make us cough,
And don't take half the peeling off;
Then on a dirty string 'tis strung,
And from a chamber window hung,
To form a roost for ants and flies,
Until it's ready to make pies.
Tread on my corn, or tell me lies,
But pass me not dried apple pies.

AN eccentric Englishman has bequeathed $250 to the London Gas Company, on condition that it shall burn his body in one of its retorts. The bequest has revived the old discussion about burying vs. burning, and in the nick of time Sir Henry Thompson (who, by the way, wrote the prayer-test article generally attributed to Prof. Tyndall) has published an essay in advocacy of cremation in the *Contemporary*. He pleads that it would be cheaper than burial and a less horrible way of disposing of the dead; that it would do away with graveyards, which are at once gloomy and unwholesome; that it would effectually bar the possibility of being buried alive; and that the solid and gaseous residuum of the burning would be available to enrich the soil at once, while a whole body enclosed in a coffin, is practically worthless for fifty or a hundred years. But the sanctification of burial by the custom of centuries would overrule all the arguments, even if the cost of the fuel required by millions of funeral-fires did not make the plan impossible.

### PERSONAL.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN and family are in Palermo, Italy.

AGNES ETHEL is enjoying a protracted honeymoon at a Paris paradise looking out on the Tuileries.

HIROSHI FUSHIMA NO MYA is the name of the Mikado's nephew, which is pretty good for high, gosh.

IT IS said that a cousin of Castelar's, bearing the same name, is a herder on a rauche in New Mexico.

ONE hundred and four winters have frosted the venerable head of Mrs. Polly Bickford, of North Wakefield, N. H.

WOODHULL has been lecturing in Wisconsin, and she has got so that she can dodge a frozen potato nine times out of ten.

EUGENIE, it is said, is getting old very fast, and, worse still, is getting stout. Fate has dealt harshly with her for some time back; but these are the unkindest cuts of all.

MRS. LAURA FAIR's law affairs having been finally settled, Fortune smiles upon her in the form of a third husband, and a profit of $4,000 in Ophir stock. But she still carries that little Derringer.

GAIL HAMILTON is a great believer in pedigree. A child, she thinks, is a sort of mosaic, made up of the traits of his ancestors. "He gets, for instance, brightness from his mother, deception from his father, a fractious temper from his uncle, self-restraint from his aunt," &c. So far as the parents are concerned, physiological laws establish the correctness of this. But we fail to see how, in any well regulated family, a similar influence on the part of uncles and aunts can be exerted.

ONE curious episode in Caleb Cushing's life—curious for a nominee for Chief Justice—has not hitherto seen the light. That is his arrest, at Harrisburg, in 1861, by Major Gideon J. Ball, in pursuance of a telegram from General Scott. Major B. escorted him to Governor Curtin's office, where he was informed that the Government deemed it prudent to require him to take the ironclad oath of allegiance. This he did, after some hesit ation, and was then released.

M. CATACAZY appears to have quite subsided from the diplomatic stage. During the mission of Governor Orr to St. Petersburg he had an interview with Prince Gortschakoff, the Prime Minister, who referred to the Catacazy affair, and expressed regret at its occurrence. He said that Catacazy was a shrewd man, of good ability, and a fine writer, who had been with him four or five years in the Foreign Office, who he thought would be of great service in America, but that he turned out a meddlesome fellow, greatly lacking in judgment. He was, therefore, no longer in the Government service.

WE learn from the *German News* that the will of the late Queen Dowager Elizabeth, of Prussia, was opened on the 27th of December. Her late Majesty has bequeathed all her property to the Emperor William, especially the art treasures collected by the late King Frederick William IV. The Emperor is requested to continue all payments which her Majesty was accustomed to make to poor persons during her lifetime, and to redeem all contributions to charitable institutions, &c., by paying a certain sum down. Her late Majesty has provided for the payment of the salaries of all her servants for life, and has left legacies to her attendants. To Dr. Grimm, her physician in ordinary, she has bequeathed a country house.

MISS NELLIE GRANT'S engagement is one of the leading topics of society chat It will be remembered that Fanny Kemble, the tragedienne, who married Mr. Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia, and was afterwards divorced from him, had a younger sister who evinced a great talent for music. She studied in Italy and in Paris, and made a sensation in a few concerts, but before she was fairly on the stage as a prima donna she was wooed and won by Mr. Sartons, a rich Englishman of an old family. Now, when Miss Nellie Grant returned from Europe last year she made the acquaintance, on the steamer, of the second son of this Mr. and Mrs. Sartons, and the intimacy ripened into affection. Just then the elder brother died and the fortunate swain thus becomes the heir to the Sartons estate. It is intimated that the marriage will come off in the spring, and at the same time Colonel Fred. Grant will marry Miss Kitty Cook, the eldest daughter of the ex-Governor of the District of Columbia.

### THE IRON TRADE.

**The Production in Great Britain and America—The Prospect for 1874.**

The pig iron production of Great Britain in 1872 amounted to about seven millions of tons, but the year was one of "unduly stimulated and unhealthy prosperity," and was followed by a great depression in the iron trade of 1873. The American production of pig iron in 1873 is estimated at about 2,700,000 tons, a falling off, as compared with the ascertained production of 1872, of not less than 130,000 net tons. The *Iron Age*, in reviewing the iron trade for the year says that in 1872 the world was consuming more iron than it produced, and a great reduction took place of the stocks in British markets. The price of iron everywhere was rapidly advanced, reaching in this country $56 to $57 a ton for No. 1 foundry pig iron during the last week in August, 1872. The price, however, gradually declined, until it reached $48 to $45 in January, 1873. The makers held out for $50, and succeeded in keeping the price up for a few months until consumption had been, on account of high prices, reduced to the lowest possible limit, when there was a great fall in prices, followed by a still further reduction after the financial panic of September. The market opened in January at $48 to $45 per ton, was raised to and maintained at $50 until June, when it fell to $48 to $46, and thence steadily declined until it reached $44 to $42, in September. In October the price fell to from $40 to $37, and the year closed with almost complete stagnation, and prices ranging from $35 to $31. The prospect for 1874 is said to be better than that for the year just closed was in its early days. There is not much stock on hand, owing to the stoppage of mills and foundries, while, on account of suspended building operations, future demands are likely to be augmented by those which would under ordinary circumstances have been fulfilled last year. The ascertained and estimated production for 1873 is: Pig iron, 2,695,434 net tons; rolled iron, 1,830,000 tons; products of forges and bloomeries, 50,000 tons; cast steel, 28,000 tons; Bessemer steel, 140,000 tons; Siemen's Martin steel, 3,500 tons.

### THE MURDERED MONK.

**Confession of One of the Parties to the Murder.**

A crime was lately committed in Italy which might serve as a basis for a romance of the style in which Monk Lewis, or Mrs. Radcliffe and their readers delighted. One Gaetano Plebani, of Amandola, near Ascoli, took on him at quite an early age the vows of a monk of the bare-footed Carmelite order. Among those who came to confess to him was a young lady by the name of Amalia Menghini. She appears to have been a shrewd, unscrupulous woman, and as the father confessor was not a Saint Anthony, the result was unfortunate for both parties. For seven years Amalia lived as the mistress of Gaetano, who, by a life of cheating and duplicity had amased a goodly fortune. By and bye she fell in love with another man, a gay, handsome young fellow, Faverio Nobili by name, whom she wished to marry. The monk was old and rich, and the amiable Amalia, backed by a villainous brother, threatened to expose his misdeeds to the world unless he would provide her with money. The monk was frightened. He gave her some cash and more promises, in the meantime secretly preparing to go to America. The last occurs in the village of Sandria, in Piedmont. The Menghinis have bothered the guilty priest for money and he has declined. "Let him go to bed," said Amalia to her brother, "and I will tell you when he is asleep." She does so, and the brother creeping into the room, with the most approved dramatic style tries to brain the sleeping man with a life preserver, and after a struggle succeeds. Amalia takes the monk's money, which amounted 102,000 francs, and goes to Rome; and there she is detected with the bloody clothes of the murdered man in her possession. The trial took place at Alessandria, Amalia making a full confession of the above facts.

### SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

IN consequence of the high price of coal in England, many substitutes are proposed for that fuel. Great heating power has been obtained from mixtures of chalk and coal in various proportions, the quantity of chalk in one series of experiments amounting to seventy per cent. The difficulty with these compounds, is that they cannot be burned in ordinary stoves and grates.

IT is asserted that various experiments have proved that the saliva, as well as the pancreatic juice of new born animals, does not possess the power of transforming starch into sugar; and it is therefore inferred, with good reason, that any substance containing starch is unfit for food for very young infants, as their physiological condition is probably similar to that of the young of carnivorous animals generally.

ABSOLUTELY pure iron is said to have been prepared by a Russian chemist by means of the galvanic battery. During the process a large quantity of hydrogen was disengaged from the ordinary iron used. The pure iron is a silver white metal, very malleable and ductile, and as soft as to be readily cut with a pair of scissors. It oxidizes rapidly, and water is decomposed by it with the rapid absorption of oxygen.

CREOSOTE has been successfully applied as a remedy for the potato disease in Scotland, by the Rev. J. Crawford. He touches every eye of the seed potato with creosote, by means of a small camel's hair brush. He has found the produce of potatoes so treated wholly free from disease. Where the creosote is not applied to all the eyes of the seedling, the yield is only partially diseased. If too much is used the seed will not germinate.

THE art of silk culture is likely to be materially advanced by the discovery of Taillis (if it be true) that when the worms are fed on vine leaves the cocoons are of a magnificent red, and if lettuce be used, they become an emerald green. Another experimenter has obtained silk of a beautiful yellow, a fine green, and then again violet, by feeding with lettuce or white nettle. Taillis remarks, however, that the worms must be fed on mulberry leaves when young, following with other leaves during the last twenty days of the larval stage of life.

IN some ornithological notes communicated to the *Zoologist*, we find mention of a living pair of beautiful orange-legged falcons, which were caught on board ship off the coast of Siberia, in a singular manner. They were seen to alight on the rigging in the day-time, and when it was dark a sailor went aloft with a lantern and flashed the light into the eyes of the birds, leaving them in such utter darkness, by contrast, on its sudden removal, that they were easily approached and taken. They now belong to the president of Devonshire, and are so tame that they will eat from the hand.

IN the excellent account of Ceylon by the late Sir S. E. Tennent, he mentions that he was told by a native the one hundred uses for which the products of the cocoa-nut tree were made available. They were as follows: The nut and its juices for food, for drinking, for oil, curries, cakes and cosmetic; the shell for cups lamps, spoons, bottles and tooth powder; the fibre which surrounds it for beds, brushes, nets, ropes, cordage and cables; the fruit sap for spirits, sugar and vinegar, the blossoms for preserves and pickles; the web sustaining the fruit for strainers, for strainers and cinnabeanx; the leaves furnish twenty-seven appliances for thatch, matting, fodder, baskets and minor utensils; and lastly, the trunk yields fourteen appliances for building, furniture, firewood, ship, fences and farming implements.

### Rhode Island Savings Banks.

A summary of the condition of the Rhode Island Savings Banks, just published, contains some interesting and significant figures. The whole number of saving banks is thirty-seven, and of depositors 93,124. The average to each depositor is $500.52, and the largest amount due any depositor, $69,891. The increase in deposits from the previous year is $4,033,644; the average rate per cent. of the 34 reporting institutions, 7 1-4 per cent. per annum; and the amount loaned on mortgages of real estate in other States, $2,545,270. The total amount due depositors is $46,617,183, and the excess of assets over liabilities, $1,780,490. These figures show that Rhode Island, though small territorially, is thrifty and provident. Out of its population of 217,353, almost one half are depositors in savings banks. The result shows that the homilies of Roger Williams have borne good fruit.

### MARRIED UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

**Practical Jokes by Means of Advertising.**

A New York paper of last week says: A small army of dogs with strong cords or straps around their necks under the guardianship of twenty men and boys of all shapes and ages entered the elegantly fitted up saloon of T. E. Gleason, of Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning and afternoon. Some of the canines were lean and hungry, and started into the place as though they scented a feast, but were backward for some unaccountable reason. Whether the latter were members of a canine temperance society or not Mr. Gleason neither knows nor cares. He is a young man much admired by ladies, and is looked upon by youngsters who have money enough to buy clothes as a model of fashion. As a mixer of the most celebrated of American drinks he brooks no rival, and flatters himself that his liquors never kill. His saloon is dazzling, and the plate-glass doors, under finely cut bunches of grapes, bear the words "Gleason's Vineyard." He has no especial liking for dogs, and, in fact, it is said on several occasions in his idle moments he has been known to speed their progress from his place with the toe of his boot. He is an enterprising man, and his friends were not surprised when on Tuesday an advertisement appeared in a Brooklyn newspaper for six boys to distribute bills at Gleason's, but Gleason himself was astonished, and two hundred boys who were just beginning to take their first lessons in swearing raved wildly in the neighborhood. They were peaceful enough until they saw Mr. Gleason. Blood was in his eye, and they did not tarry in his presence. When at length peace had been restored in the "Vineyard," Mr. Gleason rested his elbow on the saloon counter and wandered who thought he needed six boys to distribute bills. He began an investigation, and gave it up in disgust.

Mr. Gleason, it was well known in Brooklyn, was to lead to the alter yesterday a charming beauty. He was proud of the fact, and was urged not to get into a frenzy before the ceremony. He yielded to the wishes of his friends, and once more smiled. Yesterday morning he gracefully walked behind his counter and bade good morning to several friends. While being congratulated upon the approaching nuptials to be solemnized in the evening, a weater-beaten old man, probably from Bushwick, dragging a tremendous dog, drew up in front of the saloon, and said to a young man who had nothing else to do at that time but lean against an awning post, "Young fellow, is this the place wot wants a dog?" "Certainly," replied the young man, and the owner of the dog turned the animal's head into the saloon. The free lunch had just been artistically served, and the strength of the old man was severely tried in his attempts to keep the animal from charging upon it. Mr. Gleason thought of the lady soon to be his bride, and was calm for a few moments. Then he saw that the respectability of his saloon must not be forgotten, and he called the dog and its keeper to order. An explanation followed. The old man said he brought "the dog." Mr. Gleason wanted to know "what dog?" and then began to tremble. The old man had a slip cut from a morning newspaper. Mr. Gleason read:

"Wanted—A large house dog; for a suitable animal, a liberal price will be paid. Apply for two days at Gleason's, corner of Union avenue and Grand street, Brooklyn," E. D.

Then Mr. Gleason turned very pale. He said very little, but what he did say was to the point. The old man and his dog were soon in the street, and as they went up the street the occasional howls of the dog showed the force of the old man's kicks. Mr. Gleason beat the counter with his fist as a small boy with a very large dog made his appearance; then he began to stamp as other boys and men with dogs trotted in, and his friends saw that he would soon be unfit to escort his lady to church. A young man in describing the dogs last evening, pointed to some extra large barrels in the store, and said, "The dogs were about the size of them things." He was satisfied that Mr. Gleason did not want a house dog, and added that more dogs might have called had the weather not been so inclement. House dogs, he thought, as a general thing, preferred to keep out of the rain. Mr. Gleason was pleased to hear that; and at length, when it became known in the neighborhood that it would be dangerous to go into Gleason's with a dog, that gentleman bethought himself of his toilet, and went to his rooms and arrayed himself in his wedding garments, leaving his barkeeper at the mercy of the dog fiends. He said he could not be forced to have a house dog, but was determined to have a wife in the house; and last evening, not without an occasional thought of bull boys and house dogs in his mind, he went to St. Francis Xavier's church in Sixteenth street, New York, and was married.

### TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or hernoocle is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a diagnosement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.


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Their object is to bring the sight to a natural focus by restoring the portion of the eye which is too convex by gradually flattening or pressing the cornea to its natural convexity, restoring the rays of light to impinge and converge on the retina without the aid of concave lenses. By their use the cornea gradually resumes its natural convexity and the sight its youthful clearness, brilliancy and strength. So it is.
JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
LADIES'
New Linen Collars and Cuffs
In all the new styles.
HAMBURG
Edgings and Embroideries,
Large variety—low prices.
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.
Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs,
KID GLOVES, Black and Colored,
Ruching and Ruffling,
Trimming Laces, Fringes,
Bracelets, Jewelry, &c.,
Neck-Ties, Scarfs, Bows,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS,
Suspenders, Braces,
Ladies' Muslin Under Garments,
Gents' White and Colored Shirts.
ALL THE
Newest Novelties
ARRIVING DAILY,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVENUE.
FINE WHITE SHIRTS!
A SPECIALTY.
We keep constantly on hand a Complete and Full Assortment of
Men's Fine Shirts,
In all qualities and LATEST STYLES, open back or front.
Fine Linen Cuffs and Collars,
LINEN SHIRT FRONTS
AND WRISTBANDS!
AT
LOWEST PRICES!
Gents' Furnishing Department
In front part of Store Room.
No. 197 Penn Avenue,
Open on Saturday night till 8 o'clock.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
HENRY McCALLUM,
CARPETS.
NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS
REDUCED!
Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

OFFICIAL---PITTSBURGH.
CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20, 1874.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments for Grading, Paving and Curbing of Enoch s reet, from Roberts street to Devilliers street, and South s reet (Second Ward), from Maple avenue to East street, and McClean Avenue Board Walk

# HOME NEWS.

**The Allegheny City Elections.**

The Republican City Executive Committee will meet to-night at City Hall to make some arrangements in reference to the primaries, in advance of the approaching city election. A full attendance is requested, and a full expression is desired.

**Dwelling Destroyed.**

The alarm of fire from box 285, at half past eight o'clock last evening, was occasioned by a fire being discovered in the residence of Mr. Anderson, the dairyman, just off the city line on Frankstown avenue, East End. There being no water near, the dwelling burned to the ground. Loss about $1,500. Chief Engineer White drove out to the scene in nineteen minutes, but he could offer no assistance.

**Allegheny Printing.**

The Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last night, Chairman J. D. Strouse presiding.

After the approval of several minor bills the committee discussed the question of appropriations for the year and decided to ask for $9 000.

A resolution was also passed directing the Controller to advertise for proposals for printing the annual reports, and the blanks and blank books for the Assessor and Treasurer.

The committee then adjourned.

**Mrs. M. A. Livermore.**

The advent of this talented lady will be hailed with joy by her many friends in this community. Mrs. L. has been here twice before and has won the esteem and admiration of thousands of our fellow citizens. Indeed, she is the only lady lecturer now on the rostrum, who is really popular here. She possesses without doubt all the qualifications necessary for the rising woman's right, advocate of the age: she is fair and of fine physique; has a commanding presence whether on the platform or off; a broad, high forehead, a clear gray eye, and a mouth indicative of decision, and strong wit. She can well be called a magnificent woman—a model, physically and mentally. She speaks entirely without notes, and has a clear ringing voice and a fluent and graceful delivery. She is truly an eloquent and gifted woman, and fully worthy of her position among the female speakers of our country.

## THE CITY ELECTIONS.

**The Ordinance Committee of Councils Consider the Subject To-day.**

The Ordinance Committee of Councils will hold a meeting this afternoon at three o'clock at the office of the City Clerk to consider the papers referred to them by Council in reference to the approaching city elections. The committee will obtain the necessary legal advice in the matter and then take such action as the case demands—bringing the matter before Councils at the earliest practicable moment. They are particularly charged with the duty of arranging the apportionment for Common Council, and with the duty of ascertaining what is the status, in reference to the city elections in next Feoruary, of those members of Council who were elected last December.

## THE BAPTISTS.

**An Unusual Stir Among the Churches.**

There is an unusual stir in the Baptist churches of our twin cities. Special meetings are being held in each of them. At the weekly meeting of ministers held yesterday, as usual, in Dr. Pearson's church, most encouraging reports were given in.

The Fourth Avenue Church, Dr. Pearson pastor, has within a few days baptized some twenty five believers, and there are signs of as many more coming forward. Rev. J. H. Herr, at Penn avenue, East Liberty, last week baptized seven, and the same number are awaiting the ordinance. Rev. J. S. Hutson baptized eight on Sunday, making twenty-five accessions in this way this year. Rev. J. Russell, at Thirty seventh street, Rev. J. Plumstead, at Sharpsburg, and others have had gracious revivals. The Laity of the church last Thursday formed themselves into a Baptist Social Union, to promote mutual acquaintance and usefulness. It promises to be a great power.

## BREVITIES.

**Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.**

—The Postmaster General has decided that the question of the appointment of letter carriers for the South Side must be postponed until July 1st, as the appropriation for the present fiscal year is likely to be exceeded by the present demands, and the new appropriations will not be available until that time.

—Yesterday afternoon shortly after one o'clock an alarm of fire was struck from box 94, Butler and Forty-fourth streets. A two story frame building on Forty-fifth near Davidson street, was found to be on fire. It was quickly put out by department. The loss will amount to about $50. The house was owned by Robert Lucas and occupied by a Mrs. Quinn.

—Mr. Daniel McWilliams, Sr., an old and highly respected citizen of the Second ward, died at the residence of his son on Sunday afternoon, at the age of fifty-five years. He was a gentleman of liberality and generous views, and his death in the ripeness of manhood will cause much sorrow to a large number of friends and acquaintances. The funeral notice appears elsewhere.

—Some of the good people in the upper part of Allegheny were considerably exercised last evening by a mysterious light which floated over the Park near Sunduky street. After gazing upward until their necks were almost di-jointed and gravely considering whether Prof Langley should not bring his great observatory telescope to bear upon, and explain the mystery, their sage speculations were dissolved as the light slowly descended earthward and was found to be a big lantern which a frolicsome urchin had attached to the tail of a kite, the darkness making the light but not the kite visible. Some of those who stood out in the cool breezes long enough to contract a first class attack of pneumonia, seemed to be a little mad when the horrid youth smiled audibly, or rather 'horse laughed" at the success of his prank.

## PERSONAL.

—Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind preacher, supped at the Union Depot Hotel last evening.

—Mr. W. A. Rupert, editor of the Conneautville *Courier*, dropped in upon us yesterday, on his way to Harrisburg.

—Hon. John M. Thompson, of Butler, Pa., whose legal and legislative abilities are but rarely surpassed, was on a "How do you do" visit to our city yesterday.

—Hon. Kennedy Marshall, formerly of New York city, but at present located at Butler, Pa., was in the city yesterday. Kennedy is a live man and does a live business in legal affairs in the oil country.

—Why are not the burned ruins of the old Pittsburgh Novelty Works, on First avenue, raized to the ground before they tumble on their own motion? The nuisance is dangerous, and should at once be abated.

—The Water Committee of Councils lost a valuable member yesterday by the resignation of Mr. D. W. C. Carroll. The gentleman having the chairmanship of one committee, and being a member of two others, thought a proper attention to those important committees would engage all the time he would have to spare from his extensive private business.

—Assistant General Manager Layng has issued a general order setting forth that "the continued ill health of R. Wiggin, Esq., makes it necessary for him to relieve him, from the duties of Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., with the hope that a period of rest may enable him at some future time to resume the position. He will accordingly retire on the 31st inst. Mr. George S. Griscom will assume the duties of Superintendent of the Eastern Division, February 1st, with the title of acting Superintendent."

## POLITICAL.

**Notes of the Canvass.**

The canvass for the Mayoralty nomination, which has been somewhat quiet for a few days past, was enlivened yesterday by the announcement that the Hon. Jared M. Brush had at last authoritatively declared himself "as out" and as willing to stand a run. The gentleman hesitated some time, but at length yielded to the solicitation of his friends, and now that he has come out proposes to make a good fight.

Mr. Brush is in every way a strong candidate, and one that would fill the office satisfactorily to the people. His administration of the office previous to the election of the present incumbent is his best recommend to his respected he needs no stronger endorsement. No occupant of the magisterial chair ever filled it more satisfactorily to the people, or with more credit to himself.

Having this experience in the office Mr. Brush also brings in as a supplementary recommendation to his past record a close identification with the business interests of the city, being one of our leading manufacturers, and having a direct interest in the preservation of good order and the establishment of a good municipal government for the protection of the property and persons of citizens generally.

Socially Mr. Brush is the possessor of qualifications that will tend to elevate the office to its true dignity, and not keep it down to the level of a Police magistrate. Under the administration of such a man the office would be properly administered in the future, as it was admirably tested when under his control in the past, and if called to the place by the people, the office will be worthily bestowed.

**THE ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY.**

The contest over the Mayoralty in Allegheny daily grows in interest, and the outlook now is that it will be one of the warmest contes's ever known in the city's history. In addition to the candidates already named for the position, Mr. James E Strickler comes forward. Mr. Strickler has been a resident of the Second ward for about twenty-five years, and has always been held in high esteem among his neighbors. He is a gentleman of marked ability and integrity and one who alike in business and social circles, has won hosts of friends, who are willing for him now. His identification with the growth of the city, and the fact that he has been for years, and is now, one of its leading business men, is a guarantee that the offices in his hands would be managed for the best interests of the people. For sobriety, intelligence and energy of character—so much needed in a Chief Magistrate, Mr. Strickler is fully up to the required standard, and our sister city would do well to secure his services.

The name of Hon. J. D. Ramsey has also been mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for successorship to Mayor Callow. He would make an excellent Magistrate, but we do not know that he himself aspires to the office.


**To the Highest Bidder.**

That fine Business Property,
No. 76 Federal street,
Allegheny City, Pa.,
On Thursday afternoon,
At 2 P. M.,
On the premises,
A. J. PENTECOST,
Auctioneer,
No. 52 Diamond, Allegheny City.


# PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

## Regular Meeting Yesterday.

**The New Water Works—A Committee to Take Charge of the Work Proposed—The Ordinance as Offered—The Sale of Water Bonds—Guarding Against Irregularities—The Finance Committee to Direct Sales Hereafter—The City Elections Discussed—The Legislature Again Appealed to—The Apportionment in Councils—A New Fire Commissioner Chosen—The Vacancies in the Board of Health filled.**

Pittsburgh Council's held a regular meeting Monday afternoon, January 26 1874.

*SELECT COUNCIL.*

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MOREOW.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at two o'clock by President Gross. Present: Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Anderson, Atkinson, Atterbury, Bissell, Braun, Breed, R. B. Brown, G. A. Brown, Burgwin, Chalmers, Chislett, Clark, Darlington, Dannells, Dietrich, Dorrington, Doyle, Eltemiller, Eder, Foster, Fox, Froelich, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Hains, Harrison, Hays, Herron, Holliday, Howard, House, Hunter, Jeremy, Kernan, Keebler, Kestner, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Lloyd, Littell, Marshall, Minnick, Mitchell, Moyer, Murray, McCandless, McCarthy, McClurg, McCune, McFarlane, McKee, Negley, Orh, O'Neill, Phillips, Rafferty, Rayburn, Reed, Scheek, Scully, Smith, Watson, Zorn, Gross, President.

The minutes of the preceding two meetings, regular and special, were read and approved.

APPORTIONMENT IN COUNCILS.

Mr. BURGWIN said that even though a mubicipal election was required it did not follow that it would be necessary to hold election for ward officers. There seemed to be a discrepancy between the new charter and the Constitution on this point, and he thought the communication should be referred to a committee to consider and report.

Mr. MCCUNE then offered a communication from the City Solicitor suggesting the appointment of a committee of three from Select Councils, and three from Common Council, to take such action as would bring before the Legislature an act that would either repeal the new city charter or cure it of all discrepancies or ambiguities.

The opinion of the City Solicitor and the communication were referred to the Ordinance Committee with power to act.

Mr. AIKEN offered a resolution instructing the clerk to notify the Assessors to make immediate returns of taxables, in order that the apportionment need not be delayed, in case it was necessary.

The resolution was passed.

SPEAKER MCCORMICK'S VIEWS.

The Chair next read a communication from Speaker McCormick setting forth that he had received a resolution passed by Councils, asking the Legislature to pass an act setting forth that it was the sense of the new Constitution that the municipal elections should not be held until February, 1875. The Speaker said he would present the resolution, but thought it was of no use, as the Legislature had no power to construe the Constitution, that being within the province of the Courts only.

The paper was received and filed.

Mrs. ANDERSON offered the following with the request that it be referred to the Ordinance Committee.

WHEREAS, The Attorney General of the Commonwealth has decided that where persons were chosen in 1872 to fill local offices for the year 1874, and were not qualified before the new Constitution went into effect, they will have to be re-elected or superseded by the election of others in February next; and whereas, the present officials were elected in 1873, to serve for 1874, and were qualified on Monday, January 5th, 1874; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the City Attorney be requested to obtain at the earliest practicable day, a decision of the Supreme Court on the question of the validity of the municipal election of December 24, 1873.

On motion it was referred to the Ordinance Committee with power to act; the Chair suggesting that it would be desirable for that Committee to obtain the opinion of the Attorney General as to the status of elections in February.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Mr. MCCUNE being granted privilege out of order, presented the following ordinance from the Special Committee.

*An Ordinance to Provide for the Completion of New Water Works.*

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained, &c.*, That the erection and construction of the new Water Works of the City of Pittsburgh, shall hereafter be in charge of a Standing Committee of the Councils of said city, to be designated the Water Executive Committee, to consist of three members of the Select Council and four members of the Common Council, in conjunction with the President of Councils; said committee shall be appointed by the Presidents of Councils immediately after the adoption of this Ordinance, and annually thereafter at the time ordinances and Committees of Councils are required by law to be appointed.

SEC. 2. Said committee shall, as soon as practicable after their appointment, meet and organize, by the election of one of their number as President, and shall, as soon as possible after their organization, examine the work to be done, and report to Council the number and character of the officers and assistants required for the proper prosecution of the work, including an officer to be called General Manager, whose duties shall be as hereinafter specified, and the amount of salaries that may be paid to each; and upon approval of said report by Councils, said committee shall be authorized to employ such officers and assistants, at salaries not exceeding the amounts specified by Councils, and no other officers or assistants shall be employed by said committee, unless the consent of Councils shall be given thereto.

SEC. 3. Said General Manager shall have, subject to the authority and direction of the Committee, the general supervision and control of the erection and extension of said new Water Works, and of all the other officers and assistants employed thereon, and shall report to said Committee at such times as shall be fixed by it, and shall perform such other duties as shall be required of him by the Committee.

SEC. 4. All officers and assistants employed by said Committee shall give bonds, with security to be approved by said Committee, in such amounts as said Committee may determine, and shall be sworn to faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of their appointment. They shall be subject to removal by said Committee, which shall be authorized to make rules and regulations as to the duties and government of all persons so employed by them.

SEC. 5. Said committee shall have charge and supervision of the erection and construction of the Water Works, in accordance with the general plan adopted by the same, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1871, subject to such modifications as have heretofore been, or may hereafter be adopted by Councils.

SEC. 6. Said committee shall be authorized to select such additional sites for Water Works engine houses, basins, reservoirs, conduits and pipes, as to them may seem necessary, and to negotiate with the owners of any of said property for the purchase or use of the same, subject to the approval of Councils. Whenever said committee shall make a contract for the purchase or use of any land for the purpose of said Water Works, they shall report the same to Councils, and if approved by them, said committee shall perfect the same in the name and on behalf of the city of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 7. If, in any case, said Committee shall be unable to agree with the owner of any property which they may desire to purchase or use for said Water Works, they shall report to Councils a description of the property which they desire to take, and the purpose for which the same is to be used, whereupon the Councils may, if they deem proper, order the same to be taken and condemned, under the provisions of "An Act to provide for the extension of the water works of the city of Pittsburgh," approved the 15 h day of March, A. D. 1871.

SEC. 8. Said Committee shall cause to be prepared detailed plans for the erection and construction of buildings, basins, reservoirs, conduits, machinery, and all other things necessary for the complete construction and operation of said Water Works in accordance with the general plan aforesaid, and make and enter into contracts for the work and materials therefor, including all pipes to be laid in extension of the present works, in accordance with said plan, but not including repairs to the works as they now exist: *Provided*, That all contracts shall be made with the lowest and best bidders upon sealed proposals in writing, after advertisement in the papers authorized to do the city printing, and such other papers as said Committee shall think advisable, for at least ten days before the time fixed for receiving the same, and all contracts for work or materials shall be upon terms of payment in cash: *Provided, further*, That no contract shall be signed, or executed, or binding, until the same shall have been first duly approved by Councils.

SEC. 9. No officer, assistant or employe shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract for lands, work, or materials for said Water Works. And in all contracts it shall be expressly stipulated that if any of the said parties shall be so interested, the same shall be null and void, and that no suit or suits shall be maintained against the City of Pittsburgh for, or on account of, anything which may be done under or in pursuance thereof, and that if any money shall be paid by said City on account thereof, the same may be recovered from the party receiving the same, in an action or actions in the name of said City.

SEC. 10. All contracts shall be made in the name of the City of Pittsburgh, and shall be signed by said Committee, or a majority of them, on behalf of the City, and when necessary, the Mayor of the City shall attach the corporate seal of the City thereto.

SEC. 11. All pay rolls shall be verified by affidavit of the person under whose charge the work was done, and certified as correct by the proper officer, before the same shall be approved by the Committee.

SEC. 12. Said Committee shall certify to the Controller, in writing, all claims approved and allowed by them, who shall certify warrants for the amount thereof, payable from the Water Extension Fund, if there is at the time sufficient money in said fund undisposed of, which warrant, when signed by the Mayor, shall be paid by the City Treasurer from the money in said fund: *Provided*, That the Controller shall not certify a warrant in payment of any claim, unless the same is accompanied by an affidavit of said claimant that the amount thereof is justly due, and that no officer, or other employee is directly or indirectly interested therein.

SEC. 13. Said Committee shall keep, or cause to be kept, full and perfect minutes of all their proceedings, and all other books and accounts necessary to a full understanding of the business transacted by them, which shall, at all times during business hours, be kept open for the inspection of the City Controller, Finance Committee of Councils, and any other Committee duly appointed by Councils for that purpose, and they shall make to Councils a detailed quarterly report of all their proceedings and contracts entered into, and all other matters necessary for a full understanding of the business transacted by them.

SEC. 14. The action of a majority of said Committee shall avail as the acts of all.

SEC. 15. That an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance conferring upon the Water Committee the powers and duties of the Water Commission, by them of the duties of the Water Commissioners," ordained 29th day of December, A. D. 1873, and an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance for the erection of a new Water Works," ordained the A. D. , and all ordinances in conflict with this ordinance, or supplied by it, are hereby repealed: *Provided, however*, that such repeal shall not impair, or in any manner affect, any contracts heretofore entered into under or by virtue of said ordinances.

Mr. MCCUNE then stated that the ordinance creating the Water Extension Committee did not authorize that committee to sell any bonds, and he offered a supplementary ordinance giving that power to said committee, which was referred to the Finance Committee. He therefore moved first the suspension of the rules, and the final passage of the ordinance creating the Water Extension Committee.

Mr. MCCARTHY hoped the motion would be voted down. The ordinance gave into the hands of nine men the control of a large proportion of millions of dollars. He thought the members of Council should have time to consider it.

Mr. HUNTER was of the same opinion.

Mr. MCCUNE did not desire to rush the matter at all. Its substance had been printed in the newspaper, and he thought that the members had read it.

The motion to suspend the rules was voted down and a motion carried ordering the printing of the ordinance in the official papers and in slips for the use of the members.

THE SALE OF WATER BONDS.

The second ordinance, giving the Finance Committee the power to negotiate the Water Bonds was then taken up. The bonds were fixed in denominations of $1,000, $500, $100, $50, $25, $10, $5, $2 and $1, to run for twenty-five years from April 1, 1873. They were to be sold by the City Controller under the direction of the Finance Committee; all sales to be reported to the committee at its next meeting after the sale; no bond to be handed over until the Treasurer certified that the money had been paid for it, to the Treasury—said certificate to be signed by a bond clerk in the Treasurer's office who should keep such records as may be necessary.

Mr. MCCUNE explained that it was necessary to have some such ordinance passed at once—as there was now no authority to issue bonds, and there were over $100 000 in the City Treasury that had been sent here from Philadelphia for the purchase of these bonds, and that bonds should be given for this money as soon as possible.

Mr. REED thought it would be well to reflect before passing such an ordinance. It gave a committee power *absolutely* to issue bonds. He did not see the necessity of negotiating bonds upon which they paid seven per cent., while when they got the money in the treasury they could draw six per cent. As there were now about twelve millions of dollars in the treasury he did not think they needed money at once, and need not throw away two per cent. He thought the ordinance anyhow, on its merits, should be considered very carefully.

Mr. CHALMERS said the ordinance covered the ground taken by the present Water Committee, which had temporary charge of the old Water commission affairs. He thought, as the ordinance had been prepared by the City Solicitor and the special committee appointed to consider the subject, that Councils need have no fear in passing it.

Mr. MCCUNE said the idea was to get power to issue bonds, and then to issue enough to make up the amount of money that had been sent to purchase the bonds, and had been laying in the Treasury from thirty to sixty days.

Mr. RAFFERTY offered an amendment, that no commissions be paid for the sale of the bonds.

Pending the further consideration of the subject, Select Council went into the joint session.

Upon reassembling the business was taken up again.

The amendment of Mr. RAFFERTY was declared in order.

Mr. ANDERSON resumed his argument against paying commissions. He thought there would be market enough for them without commissions, and there was no use wasting money in paying bankers for selling them.

Mr. LITTELL thought the bonds could not all be sold in Pittsburgh. They had tried that and found that the bonds must be sent away to a responsible fiscal agent in Philadelphia. This firm, Townsend, Wheelen & Co., had performed their duty well, and had never let the bonds get below par and the city owed much of its credit to Dan's management of the bonds. He thought, therefore, that the city should not be deprived of the negotiation of the bonds in the future. It was worth all the commission paid to them to have the credit of the city kept up as well as they had managed it.

Mr. PHILLIPS spoke upon another point in the ordinance. He did not favor burdening the Finance Committee with the care and sale of the bonds. He thought that matter ought to be left to the special committee to be appointed to take charge of the Water Works.

In reference to the commission, he said the one per cent. allowed did not much more than pay for the advertising. The fiscal agent paid all expenses, and took this commission as its remuneration. He did not think the bonds could be sold without allowing a commission. He knew commissions were allowed on Railroad bonds, and the government had to allow commissions on its bonds, and he thought it was the cheapest and best way to get the bonds properly negotiated.

Mr. RAFFERTY's amendment prohibiting commissions was then voted down.

Mr. KIRK offered an amendment, prohibiting the sale of any more bonds than was sufficient to fill existing orders, without the previous consent of Councils.

After considerable discussion

Mr. MCCANDLESS moved to reconsider their action in postponing the ordinance creating a Water Extension Committee to take charge of the new water works.

The Chair stated that it was too late, as the ordinance had gone into Common Councils and they had concurred in the postponement, and had adjourned, so that the ordinance could not be withdrawn.

Mr. MCCUNE then explained that he would be in favor of Mr. Kirk's proviso—to prohibit the sale of more bonds than was necessary at the present time to fill orders—but that it would interfere with another arrangement that was necessary. In the arrangement with the Nation Trust Company the city had agreed to take up certain notes upon which water bonds had been used as collateral. These notes were falling due and the only way to get money was to sell sufficient water bonds.

Mr. KIRK, accordingly said if it would embarrass the Finance Committee, he would withdraw his motion.

The ordinance was then passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

THE CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Mr. KIRK announced that he intended resigning his seat in Council, but desired previous to that to have the resolutions offered by him in relation to the City Engineer, in some way disposed of. He said if they were passed, he would guarantee to bring into the City Treasury from $1 000 to $3 000. He moved a suspension of the rules to take the resolutions up, but some opposition was manifested, and he called the yeas and nays, resulting as follows:

*Ayes*—Ahl, Ahlborn, Atterbury, Braun, Breed, G. A. Brown, Chalmers, Clark, Dannells, Doyle, Elder, Foster, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Hains, Harrison, Kernan, Keebler, Kirk, Minnick, Meyer, Murray, McCandless, McCarthy, McCune, McFarlane, McMahon, Och, O'Neill, Rafferty, Rayburn, Reed, Scheek, Smith, Watson, Zorn—36.

*Nays*—Adams, Aiken, Anderson, Bissell, Burgwin, Chislett, Darrington, Eltemiller, Froelich, Hays, Howard, House, Hunter, Jeremy, Kestner, Laufman, Lloyd, Littell, Mitchell, McClurg, Negley, Phillips, Scully, President Gross—24.

So the suspension was not sustained by a sufficient majority.

RESIGNED.

Mr. BISSELL (Mr. Kirk having gone out) from the Eighteenth ward, offered the resignation of his colleague, Mr. David Kirk.

Mr. MCCARTHY moved to accept.

Mr. PHILLIPS—I move to not accept. Let him stay here and fight it out.

Mr. BISSELL, in reply to an inquiry, stated that, so far as he knew, the resignation was tendered because of business interests that would prevent Mr. Kirk from giving due attention to the duties of the position.

Mr. PHILLIPS then withdrew his motion, and the resignation was accepted.

THE DEPOSITORIES.

Mr. PHILLIPS rose for instructions. He reported that two of the banks elected as city depositories had failed to report, and the Finance Committee desired to know what course they should follow in the premises.

Mr. BURGWIN moved that the matter be referred to the Finance Committee with power to act. He explained that he meant by that, that the Committee should take the report recommended by the City Attorney, who would direct them as to the legal aspects of the case.

Mr. CHALMERS objected to the power to act, and thought the Finance Committee should get the advice of the City Attorney and then report to Councils.

Mr. ANDERSON offered a substitute, that in case any of the banks failed to give the required security, that the money be deposited in such bank or banks, from the three elected, as did give the required security.

Ruled out by order of the Chair on the ground that the ordinance required a division of the money among three banks.

After some further discussion this matter was referred to the Finance Committee with power to take such action as the City Attorney might advise them would be legal.

Mr. MCCARTHY offered a remonstrance to the opening of Saran street. Referred to Street Committee.

Adjourned at a quarter past five o'clock.

*COMMON COUNCIL.*

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEO. BOOTH.....Clerk.

This branch was rapped to order shortly after two o'clock, and the following members answered present at the call of the roll: Messrs. Aull, Bindley, Carroll, Carle, Connelly, Cunningham, Esping, Foley, Flinn, Fox, Fulton, Glass, Hogle, Kerr, Kurtz, Laughran, Milligan, Mears, Meyran, Morrison, McCord, Oberneldman, Parchment, Reiley, H. M. Rolfe, H. D. Rolfe, Rowswell, Rush, Robinson, Scott, Seibert, Shaltenbrand, Thomas, Thompson, Turney, West, Welser, Wood, and President Negley.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

VACANCIES.

Mr. NEGLEY read two communications, one from the Fire Commission and the other from the Board of Health, stating that in the former a vacancy existed occasioned by the resignation of Col. Jno. H. Stewart, and that in the latter the terms of three of the members soon expired, all of which vacancies Councils would be required to fill by election. On motion of Mr. Fulton, three o'clock and fifteen minutes was fixed as the time to meet Select Council in Joint Session and fill the vacancies.

On the call of the wards the following business was presented.

Mr. CARROLL petition from Coal Exchange for survey of Monongahela river. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. CARROLL also stated that he was not present at the last meeting when he was appointed on the Water Committee and inasmuch as he was on four other committees he requested permission to withdraw from it. Granted.

Mr. FULTON, petition for water main on Gazzam street. Referred.

MAYOR ELECTION.

Mr. THOMPSON offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is alleged that by the provisions of the election law now pending in the Legislature an election for ward and city officers for the year 1875 is directed to be held on the third Tuesday of February next, and

WHEREAS, the terms of office of those then elected in this city will not commence until January next, and,

WHEREAS, it is impolitic and inconvenient that ward and city officers should be elected so long before the time fixed for them to enter upon the duties of their offices, and it is not desired by a majority of the citizens, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, that the members of the Legislature from this city be and they are hereby requested to propose and if possible to have passed an amendment or supplement to the said election law, providing that in all cities where the wards and city officers are already elected for the year 1874 there shall be no ward or municipal election held (except to fill any vacancy that may occur) until the Third Tuesday of February, A. D. 1875, and that the officers then elected shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of March following until which time the present officers shall continue in office, and that hereafter the term of office of all ward and city officers elected on the third Tuesday of any year shall commence on the first Monday of March following.

2d. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded immediately by the Clerk of Councils to each of the members of the Legislature from this city.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. MEYRAN, petition for the numbering of houses on Fifth avenue. Referred.

Mr. GLASS, petition for change of grade on Forbes street. Referred.

Also, an ordinance amending an ordinance establishing the grade of Fifth avenue. Referred.

Mr. FOX, petition for gas lamps on Thirty-seventh street, Fifteenth ward. Referred.

Also, petition of George Hollar, of Twenty-second ward, for abatement of taxes. Referred.

Mr. SCOTT, petition for an ordinance for grading and paving Garner alley, Seventeenth ward. Referred.

Also, petition of B. Welsh for frame addition. Referred.

Also, resolution for warrant in favor of Ed ward Dickson for $50 for services as viewer. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. AULL, remonstrance against the straightening of Chatham street, Sixth ward. Referred.

Mr. H. M. ROLFE, petition for gas lamp in twenty-ninth ward. Referred.

Mr. MCCOY, ordinance for the opening of Grandview avenue, in the Thirty-second ward. Referred.

Also, ordinances for vacating portions of High street, in the Thirty second ward. Referred.

Mr. ROBINSON, resolution for Street Committee to inquire into the condition of Alexander street in the Thirty-sixth ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. FULTON presented the report of the Street Committee, which was received and filed, and the accompanying business was acted upon.

Also, the amended plan of Fourth avenue to Ferry street sewer.

Assessment plan of Sycamore street sewer. Approved.

Mr. AULL presented the report of the Survey Committee, which was received and filed.

The organization of the following additional committees and the selection of the chairmen named, was also reported by the Committee on Committees, and in connection with the appointment of Mr. Bissell to the Board of Health as having been caused by acute gastritis. The man took sick on December 20th, and Dr. William J. Smith was called in to attend him. The man had been sick about three days, when the physician was called. The patient was suffering from something like cholera morbus. The prescribed three powders and also told them to give him a teaspoonful of magnesia. They wanted to know where to get it, when he told them he had a few ounces of the article with him, and they could give him that, that the teaspoonful was a dose and it was very pure. The bottle had no label upon it, but had the name of "Husband's Magnesia," blown in it. The sick man was given a teaspoonful of this medicine. Shortly after, he was taken with vomiting and retching. His thirst was very great, and his sufferings are said to have been terrible. For six hours the patient lingered in his horrible agony, when he died in the arms of his son-in-law, Mr. Broads. There was at the time of his death no suspicion of anything wrong. No one had any idea that poison had been administered, and the next day the remains were borne to the grave by his mourning friends and relatives. At the time of his death Mr. McDonald was 67 years of age.

THE NEXT VICTIM

was a little girl named Mary Ann Broads, aged eight years, a grand child of Mr. McDonald. Mr. Broad lives in Union township, just outside the city limits about three-fourths of a mile. This child was afflicted with worms, but was not very ill. Dr. Smith was sent for, and the case related to him. He prescribed three dozen powders of four grains each, and about a grain of calomel. He ordered these powders to be taken one every four hours, thus giving the entire potion during the day, and ordered that the child be given a dose of magnesia next day. The family wanted to send out for the latter stuff, but he told them to give them the entire medicine that had been given to Mr. McDonald. Accordingly, the bottle was procured, and the child was given a teaspoonful of the poison. The child was very averse to taking any medicine, and

THE DEATHLY DOSE WAS FORCED DOWN HER THROAT.

No sooner had the child taken the medicine, when she began to show symptoms of having taken some powerful poison. She complained of a fearful burning in her stomach, and vomited repeatedly. She was also tortured with a constant thirst. The child died in about two hours, in convulsions, after having experienced the most appalling suffering. As soon as the result became known, Dr. Smith procured the bottle and it has not been seen since. The physician said when he left the house that the worms had eaten through the child's stomach, and that killed her.

SUSPICION AROUSED.

Mr. Broads suspected that all was not right, and he ordered Dr. Hunt to make a *post mortem* examination. This, the physician did, and he found sufficient evidence of mineral poisoning in the bowels and stomach, to deliver the following letter from Dr. Hunt:

DR. M. P. HATS:—Dear Sir: I have carefully analyzed the stomach and duodenum you handed me sometime ago, and find them to contain a large amount of arsenic. The exact weight I will give you should it be desirable. There was never a clearer case of poisoning by arsenic, unless it could be proved that it was given as a medicine such as Fowler's solution.

Respectfully,
OTTO WUTH, Chemist.

CRIMINAL INFORMATIONS MADE.

On the receipt of this communication Mr. Broads, yesterday afternoon, appeared before acting Mayor Butler and made an information against Dr. William J. Smith, charging him with wilfully administering poison to his daughter, thus causing her death, and, also, that he believes his father-in-law, James McDonald, had poison administered to him by the same physician, which also resulted in his death. Upon these charges, a warrant was issued and handed to Officer Sam. Long to execute. After the information had been made, a reporter of the GAZETTE repaired to the scene of the reported tragedies and gleaned such information as was possible.

The citizens seemed to be considerably excited, and a great deal of feeling and indignation was exposed against him. Every body, almost, was ready to name a case that had suspicious symptoms about it. The reporter, however, gleaned some cases around which suspicion hangs.

A gentleman mentioned the case of the death of a child of a Mr. Stroeble, a farmer, residing in Chartiers borough. This child was taken sick some time in the middle of last April and died after a very peculiar circumstances. In September last, a child of Mr. Boone's, aged two years was taken sick. Dr. Smith was called in. He, it is said,

KEPT THE CHILD ASLEEP FOR SIX DAYS,

by giving it opiates. He then gave it ten drops of ether, and shortly after left eight of a different kind, giving them to them to the child at certain intervals, with a dose of magnesia next day. The child rallied a little, the doctor gave it some medicine, and four minutes after the child was a corpse. Mrs. Able Easson is also said to have died under peculiar circumstances in October last. She expired between the 20th and 30th. The physician returned the death as from typhoid fever. It is said that he told the neighbors that the poison in her system had reached her heart and killed her. The case of Mrs. Rebecca White is also alluded to. This child died on the 20th of November last, and the certificate as returned to the Board of Health reports her as having died of pneumonia. It is said that she had some of the same magnesia prescribed for her. Dr. Kerr, of Birmingham, attended her a short time before she died, and he said that he could do nothing for her. While Dr. Smith who took her left her, said she was rapidly improving. Then there is the death of Mr. John Kennedy, aged 71 years, which occurred on November 21 last, that the citizens are now talking about. There were more cases mentioned, but these are the main ones around which suspicion hangs. It is said, that the physician was quite successful generally in his practice, but that he managed to kill a good many patients.

ARREST OF THE ACCUSED.

About half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, officer Long proceeded to Temperanceville and arrested Dr. Smith. He offered no opposition whatever, and said he was perfectly willing to answer the charges that had been made against him. The officer brought him to the Mayor's office, where acting Mayor Butler committed him for a hearing.

DECLINING TO SPEAK.

The reporter aimed to interview Dr. Smith, but that gentleman said, through advice of his counsel, Mr. Negley, he would not make a statement, though he would much desire to have a correct statement published. He said that he had no diploma as a practicing physician; that he was 61 years of age, and had studied medicine in Cleveland. He had carried on the drug business up to 1845, and since then had practiced as a physician.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISONER.

Dr. William J. Smith is a heavy set man, weighing about 200 pounds, and is about five feet, six inches in height. His sports close trimmed whiskers, mustache and a small goatee of an iron gray. His manner is decidedly easy, but last evening he was laboring under very heavy mental excitement. He claims to be perfectly innocent of the charges preferred against him, and he said, "you know a physician can't always be successful, somebody will die on his hands." Dr. Smith formerly resided in Greensville, where some years ago he was arrested for "obeying the queer," and was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, from whence he was pardoned by President Grant about a year ago, after having served about five years of his sentence. Acting Mayor Butler allowed the prisoner to remain under commitment in his office, under surveillance of officer Long last night, and this morning he will make an application to court to be admitted to bail.

**European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.**

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Mosel at New York, the steamer Hecker at New York; the steamer Anglia at New York; the steamer Olympia at Moville; the steamer Canada at Queenstown; the steamer Hammonia at Plymouth.

The African M. E. Church of Canonsburg, of which the Rev. C. O. H. Thomas is pastor, will be dedicated on Sabbath next, February 1st. Bishop A. W. Wayman, of Baltimore and Rev. W. S. Lankford, of Pittsburgh, will officiate, to be assisted by others of the denominational clergy of this city. Cars leave Pittsburgh in time to arrive at Canonsburg for dedicatory services and return at evening if so desired.


**Adjourned Sale**

Of that Valuable Real Estate,
No. 70 Federal Street, Allegheny City,
On Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.
On the premises, near West Penn Depot.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer,
52 Diamond, Allegheny.

**The Weber Piano**

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue.


# PECULIAR POISONING.

## A Physician Charged with Murder.

**He is Accused of Having Poisoned a Child and an Old Man—Analysis of the Stomach of one of the Victims Made—A Large Quantity of Arsenic Found—The Doctor, William J. Smith, Under Arrest—More Suspicious Cases Reported.**

The citizens of the Thirty-sixth ward, formerly known as Temperanceville, are in a state of great agitation and excitement, over the discovery of two fatal cases of poisoning in their midst. The facts of the case, as they will be found below, are in themselves peculiar, and it can hardly be judged whether there was criminal negligence on the part of the party, or whether he had a worse object in view. The charges, as made before acting Mayor Butler, show, that unofficially a rigid investigation had been made, and that the parties who are instrumental in bringing the matter before the proper authorities, looked very carefully, before they leaped, and that they evidently knew what they were doing, and also, how to go about it. On yesterday morning, Coroner McCalla was made aware of the cases, but, though he went over, he found he had no authority in the premises, but he advised the parties to make the proper information before the Mayor, and then the entire matter would come up for investigation.

THE FIRST PECULIAR CASE

that came to the notice of the citizens, was that of Mr. James McDonald. This gentleman died on December 24 h, 1